The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905. NO. 21

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

Why You Should do Business With

The Bloomsburg National Bank

It is a strong, careful, safe, liberal and successful institution.
It is a growing, active, progressive and accommodating bank.
It appreciates the confidence of its patrons, and their interests are always carefully considered. Its officers and directors are men of high standing and integrity, chosen for their demonstrated ability in financial matters.

We do not believe you can get better treatment than this bank will give you, and we therefore invite you to call upon us when in need of

Banking Privileges.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

WE FIT ALL SIZES

Bring Your Shape Here!

The Tall Man

is often seen with a Coat four inches too short in the tail, and two inches too low at the collar, sleeves just below the elbow, and Trousers ending at shoe tops.

The Short Man

With the short or stout man it's just the same, only it's different. The situation is reversed.

We give special attention to fitting these "irregular sizes," and have Suits for all of them. Cheviots and mixed Cassimers, neatly tailored, and cut to fit all forms.

$10.00 to $25.00.

We've great relief in store for these Men who "never can get fitted."

Bring your shape here, Sir!

3 for 1 Trading Stamps Friday, and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

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At the beginning of his ailment, Dr. Bruner was called in and he gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hackett was suffering from an arterial tumor. Later, realizing that his condition was gradually growing worse, he went to Altoona to consult a physician. He received but little encouragement, and returned home, and then went to Philadelphia, to consult a specialist, who confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Bruner, and informed him that an operation would be of no avail.

After arriving home his condition took a very serious turn, and several times during the week preceding the end, it was thought he was dying. He apparently fully realized that the angel of death was hovering near, and that the next moment might be his last, still he would rally from the sinking spells, and appear the most cheerful person in the room. Friday morning he had an attack, which proved to be the last. He lapsed into unconsciousness, and closed his eyes in that sleep which knows no awaking.

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He left the newspaper business, and became associated with his brother-in-law, E. R. Sponsler, of Harrisburg. In the early part of 1901, he came to Bloomsburg, serving in the capacity of superintendent of the construction, and purchasing agent for the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway Co., in which position he continued until October 1902, when, upon the resignation of Mr. Fisher, he was made superintendent of the road, and at a subsequent meeting he was elected secretary of the Company. Mr. Hackett was recognized as an accomplished electric railway man, and possessed a thorough and complete knowledge of every phase of the business.

There survives Mr. Hackett his wife, formerly Miss Anna Eyer, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Eyer of West Main street, to whom he was married on the twelfth of March, 1903; one son, Cadwallader, and his parents who reside in Altoona and who were with him when he died.

The funeral took place at half-past one Monday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and friends, including many of the prominent men of the town. The services were in charge of Rev. Dr.

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To this Mr. Magee responded that the Master appointed by the Court had decided in favor of the recognition of the Good Will's as Company No. 4.

This called forth a spirited expression of views, recriminate and otherwise, between Mr. Yetter and Mr. Magee, until the former withdrew from the discussion stating that inasmuch as he was counsel for one of the companies, he did not propose to preside or have any voice in the vote. In the face of this statement Mr. Magee insisted that Mr. Yetter vacate the chair. The latter replied that he intended doing so, but not until he was ready. Mr. Magee renewed his objection and requested that his protest be noted on the minutes.

For the purpose of supporting his proposition, Mr. Yetter called upon Harry Stees Esq., who stated that Mr. Yetter had informed him that he would vote for the company that had received recognition from previous councils. Secretary Quick further sustained Mr. Yetter by stating that Mr. Yetter did not know until he heard the minutes read which company had been recognized. Then Mr. Giger broke in that the Liberty Company had been recognized and in service two years before the Good Wills. He was followed by Mr. Deily who had been listening to the controversy with marked disapproval, with the suggestion that all the companies be ousted and that new ones be formed. "There is no use" said he "in wrangling all night over the matter." This view found favor with Mr. Giger, whereupon Mr. Yetter asked if Council was ready to vote. Receiving an affirmitive answer he vacated the chair and Vice President Magee took up the sceptre of authority.

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Mr. Yetter then resumed his chair. Isaiah Deily, a member of the Liberty Company thanked the Council and extended the members an invitation to visit the hose house.

Mr. John G. Harman was present and stated that he had just come from a meeting of the directors of the Land Improvement Co., and that they were considering the construction of a sewer. The matter was not settled and he was not in a position to state just what the Company would give or do toward it. He said he was satisfied that they would lend their aid, and recommended that a committee from the Town Council, Land Improvement Co., and the Hospital have a meeting and go into the matter so that they can act intelligently.

President Yetter voiced his approval of the sewer, and said that he was heartily in favor of its construction if the financial condition of the Town would permit of it, and if this year's taxes would pay for it. He did not think it right to burden a future council with a debt of this sort, but was satisfied that the sewer can be constructed and paid for if the Land Improvement Co., is willing to bear its share of the expense.

Mr. A. Z. Schoch stated that the matter was one of great import to the town, as the building of the Jos. Ratti Hospital depended upon it. The sewer he said is indispensable to the hospital.

Mr. Yetter stated the sewer was needed and should be constructed, hospital or no hospital, as the Market street sewer was entirely inadequate.

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In regard to the matter of a sewer on East Third street, Mr. Runyon moved that the same be built from Locust street down East Third street to connect with the present sewer. That a six inch pipe be used, that bids be asked for and that the work be done under the direction of the Town Engineer. Seconded by Mr. Magee.

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The Council was divided on the matter. Mr. Magee and Mr. Runyon opposed it on account of the present depleted condition of the treasury and the latter stated that it was only a matter of pride.

Mr. Giger and Mr. Deily favored the proposition, and thought this a good place to start the paving. After some discussion Mr. Giger moved, seconded by Mr. Deily that the Town accept the proposition and pave the street. Mr. Magee again expressed his opposition and stated that a large part of the expense would come off of this year's taxes. Mr. Fowler sought to overcome this latter objection by offering to pay their taxes in full this year if Council would pave the street, and changed the proposition to Council accordingly. Mr. Magee made an amended offer that inasmuch as Mr. Townsend another property owner was not included in this proposition the whole matter be laid over until the next meeting. This was put to a vote and carried.

The matter of exonerating new industries for a period of ten years was favorably acted upon, after which it was voted to borrow $3000 at a rate not to exceed five per cent, in such amounts as may be required to run the town affairs, until the taxes come.

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Furniture for Library.
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'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets, New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

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BAGGAGE WAGON HER CAB

Anti-Fat Medicine Made Her a Subject for the Hospital.

WEIGHS 450 POUNDS.

Mary Shadow Belies Her Name in asmuch as She Is Not Only Gigantic But is Daily Growing Larger.---Began to Gain in Flesh Very Early in Life.

Tipping the scales at 450 pounds, Mary Shadow, a 19-year-old girl, was discharged from the Harrisburg Hospital and was sent to the railroad station in a transfer wagon.

She was sent to the institution after having taken a patent antifat preparation that increased her weight, it being believed that medical treatment might make her less corpulent. While she did not lose her weight during her stay in Harrisburg, her general condition was greatly improved.

The girl early in her life began to take on adipose tissue, but it was not until a year ago that her condition assumed serious proportions. Then she passed beyond the 300-pound mark, and began taking jui-jitsu training and patent medicine to reduce her weight. From 300 pounds she increased in weight to 450 pounds under the medicine. While this fat was forming she became unable to move and was compelled to lie on her back.

It was in this condition that she was brought to the Harrisburg Hospital. For a time after she was admitted to the institution she lost many pounds, but her health was unimproved. She experienced some trouble with her heart action and her respiration. Gradually, however, it was noticed that the girl grew fatter, and a few months after being admitted to the medical ward she again weighed 450 pounds.

Realizing that it was useless to try to decrease her weight at the expense of her physical condition, her attending physicians centered their energies in restoring the girl to vigorous health. Some days ago she was able to leave her bed and walk about her ward, and she expressed a desire to go home. As there was little ailing her except her ponderous weight, she was allowed to leave the hospital.

It was impossible for the young woman to enter a cab, and in order to get her to Union Station a baggage transfer wagon was summoned from a Market street hotel.

Origin of Ice Cream.

How many times a day does the average man dutifully pause to reflect on what a miracle it is that he has his air to breathe and a faithful sun overhead to keep us all going? And how many barrels of ice cream has that same average man swallowed, with never a grateful thought of that benefactor of mankind who invented the stuff in the first place! Now, the great philosopher Bacon knew that by melting snow with salt congelation would occur in any circumjacent liquid. But to him it was no more than an inedible, an extra-ray scientific fact. Further than that this noble seer never saw. It was a Frenchman who, in all his humble namelessness, preparing for the Duc de Chartres in 1774 a snow-like dish, was the originator of ice cream. A century and a half before the like was known in England, epicures in France were partaking of ices and aerated drinks. And their start is not laid even in France, for the French are said to have caught the trick from travelers returning from the sherbets of the Turks and Persians.—Boston Transcript.

Defoe and the Marsh Dwellers.

Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," traveled through the great eastern marches of England in 1722. He records in that "damp part of the world" it was common to meet with a man who had from five to fifteen wives; indeed, he says, that some had more. Defoe adds that a merry fellow, who had himself had about a score of wives, told him that the men of the marshes, being seasoned to the damp climate took little harm from it, but that they went into the "hilly country" for their wives. "When they took the young lasses out of the wholesome and fresh air they were healthy, fresh and clear and well; but when they came out of their native air into the marshes among the fogs and damp there they present changed their complexions, got an ague or two and seldom held it above half a year or a year at most." One wife was sacrificed, another was procured; and so the process went on. Defoe is careful to state that his merry informer "fibbed a little"—at least concerning his own wives; but he declares that the general statement is perfectly true.

Lived Under Five Sovereigns.

There resides at Folkestone, Eng., a man named George Keel, who in December next will reach the age of 104 years. He was born at Manton, a village near Marlboro, in Wiltshire, and up to a few years ago followed the calling of a shepherd. He still earns a trifle by tending gardens in Folkstone. Mr. Keel is a good walker. He reads without glasses, but is very deaf. As a non-smoker, he declares that those who use tobacco are not meant for the kingdom of heaven. He uses alcoholic stimulants very sparingly. He has lived under five sovereigns and well recalls George IV.

The Bamboo's Growth.

The bamboo has been known to grow two feet in twenty-four hou

SUPERSTITION IN AMERICA.

Queer Beliefs of Our People in Different Sections.

A missionary was discussing the superstitions of a cannibal tribe from which he had just returned.

"Oh, it is a very superstitious tribe, I admit," he said. "For every silly belief it has, though, a belief of ours could be produced of equal silliness.

"Take for instance, the Arkansan. He believes that a coal oil poultice is good for sore throat. He binds about his throat a poultice of coal oil, and it peels the skin off his neck. Nevertheless his faith in its virtue remains strong.

"Take the Mississippian. He doses himself for impure blood with teas made of hemlock leaves, of plantain, and of all manner of nauseous weeds. These teas only give him a stomach ache, but nevertheless he considers them as valuable to mankind as quinine or opium.

"Take the Pennsylvanian of Pike County. He believes, for rattlesnake bite, the thing to do is to cut a live chicken in half and to lay the half containing the heart upon the wound. The lump of chicken will, he holds adhere to the bite and suck out all the poison, turning, as the venom enters it, a horrible green hue. There is no truth in this claim, of course, but if a visitation of rattlesnakes should come upon Pike County, every chicken there would be cut in half.

"So I might go on indefinitely. Superstition, except among the highly educated, is rampant in America. And even the highly educated are apt to carry pocket pieces—coins they have found, or horse chestnuts—in order that they may have good luck."

Life in Spain.

One meets with queer opposites in Spain. In the Basque Provinces the people are alert, up-to-date, thirfty and industrious. In Barcelona I was agreeably surprised at the evidences of modern progress, and its principal street, the Rambla, is undeniably finer than any boulevard in Paris. In some other sections the natives are about the limit of sloth and evince a don't care a d—— spirit in everything that concerns their temporal welfare. They tell a story of a Spanish shoemaker who was approached by a customer with worn-out shoes with a request that they be repaired immediately. The cobbler called to his wife to know how much money there was in the house. She answered enough to supply the family wants for another day, whereupon the customer was told that if was in such a great hurry he had better try some other shop. This is the spirit that prevails in some parts of the kingdom, but must not be taken as a national characteristic. —Washington Post.

Advice to Consumptives.

Ninety-eight per cent of those who have tuberculosis of the lungs, if they get well at all, will have to so at home. But not "by the fireside." Even in tenement houses people have made good recoveries, but it has been by lying under a wide open window all day long and all night long, by extra feeding, by rest, and by good courage. There are wondurous possibilities on back porches and in sheltered nooks. It isn't the coldness of the air, nor yet the sweltering heat of the sun, that heals. It is the fresh, pure air in comfort. The patient must not be annoyed by cold or heat, but must be dressed so as to be comfortable. Sleep out-of-doors, shielded from the storm, and dress indoors where it is warm.

To Be Prepared.

"Yes, there is hypocrisy among the clergy as well as among other classes of people," said the Rev. Paul P. Chenoweth, of Grand Rapids, Mich. "A parson that I know of had a call from a little country parish in Michigan to a large and wealthy one in Grand Rapids. But he asked time for prayer and consideration—he didn't feel sure of his light. A month passed. Finally I met his youngest son one day.

"'How is it Josiah?' I asked, 'Is your father going to Grand Rapids?'

"'Well,' answered the youngster judicially, 'paw is still prayin' for light, but most of his things is done packed.'"—Louisville Herald.

Awake for 25 Years.

There is a man in London who has not slept a wink for a quarter of a century, and during that time has become completely weaned from the desire.

When about 45 years old this patient had an attack of malaria chills and took a dose of 52 grains of quinine. Since that day he has never slept, for the quinine produced such a singing in his ears that sleep has been out of the question.

Sometimes it is like the roar of a cataract, again it is like the sound of sawing and at another time it resembles the hissing of steam from the exhaust of an engine. Doctors have made futile efforts to aid him.—New York Herald.

The Python's Bite.

The inside of a python's mouth is not exactly reassuring to the live object before which the powerful jaws open. There are no fangs, such as we see in the rattler, but rows of beautiful white spikes, a quarter of an inch apart and from a half to three-quarters of an inch in length, every one pointing back toward the throat, like fishhooks. If this pair of jaws should close upon your hand, do not attempt to withdraw the member, but remain motionless. After an eternity the mouth will open for a second hold. Then get away. You will carry about fifty punctures, but no rips or tears.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON

A Midnight Blaze Brings Out the Reporter's Best Work.

STILL A CONFLAGRATION

The Space Writers' Delight Is to Fittingly Portray for the Masses the Dramatic and Scenic Wonders of a Lurid Blaze.—Better Than the Real Fire.

In London the midnight fire is still a conflagration, and the fine writer attends properly to its poetry and romance. Here are some of the results as gathered from a full page of appreciative rhetoric in the Spectator:

"To a looker-on crowd and fire were curiously correlated. Human force seemed so inept before the relentless flame; and here was this human force standing idle, yet convincing one, nevertheless, of its possession of some great reserved power like that of the fire. The mob, too, in the scarlet light, appeared strangely impersonal, self-contained, inhuman.

"There was little or no noise, except for an occasional jest or exclamation of wonder, and once an involuntary murmur of awe at a violent sheet of flame rising apparently from some oily matter which had been touched.

"The hoarse noise of the burning, the agitated puffing of the steam pumps and a continuous shuffle of feet were the only sounds; the living persons most interested, for all the emotion shown, might have been in a trance. Even the incursions of the police seemed foreign and out of place, ill in keeping with the composed picture."

We learn that "five or six stories the hoses had to be hoisted up to reach the fire." The firemen on nearby roofs "stood out like ombres chinoises against the red glow. Flames floated and flowed beyond them like the 'banners yellow, glorious, golden,' in Poe's enchanted palace.

"The tiny figures ran to and fro meaningglessly, and one wondered dimly why their efforts should be made at all. The contrast in color between the firelight and the places in darkness exercised a kind of hypnotic power, and whatever appeared in the radius of light took on a look of most grotesque naturalness.

"The moon, when not utterly obscured, flickered doubtfully through a halo which was now bronze-colored, now pale yellow, now a bright blue.

"The glow fell impartially on hovel and factory, on the advertisement of the latest musical comedy or lurid melodrama, and on posters in strange Hebrew characters.

The blaze did a good deal of damage to the London & Northwestern railway company, but it is worth some loss to see a real fire through the ideal eyes of the Spectator man.—New York World.

A Seven Wife Religion.

A Doukhobor named Vazoff, who was disappointed with the doings of his fanatical sect in Canada, and returned to Russia, has just been arrested and sent to prison, wires the Moscow correspondent of the London Express. Vazoff aspired to be the Joseph Smith of Russian Mormonism. Having quarrelled with the Canadian Doukhobors, he returned surreptitiously to his native country, boasting that he would found a sect ten times as numerous as theirs. Arriving at Odessa he tramped inland, announcing to the peasants a new revelation, according to which all true Christians were in future to have seven wives, "as was the case with good Canadians." The villagers of Ilovo passed a resolution accepting Vazoff's doctrines, but when the mayor, his two sons, and seven of the eight rich peasants put the tenets of the new religion into practice there was a loud outcry, and the young men of the district raided the mayor's house and nearly killed his sons. Vazoff fled, but was pursued to a neighboring village, where he was captured while haranguing the moujiks on the virtues of polygamy.—Exchange.

Making up a Horse's Toilet.

A beauty hospital for horses has been established on the continent. Here horses have their coats electrically massaged, their hoofs manicured, and their teeth filled and whitened; and here they learn to stand properly and to move in all the fashionable gaits. Probably the most interesting and novel operation to witness is the electrical massaging of a horse's coat. This has the same effect on the coat of a horse as on the scalp of a man; it makes the hair thick and fine and glossy, and, where the skin has been rubbed bare, it brings on a new growth.—Exchange.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Wedding anniversaries are as follows: First, cotton; second, paper; third, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, woolen; tenth, tin; twelfth, silk and fine linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; fortieth, ruby, fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth, diamond.

Turtle Marked 60 Years Ago.

George S. Gillette, of Milford, Conn., and his son captured a turtle and, making a close examination, found on its shell D. N. C. 1844. These are the initials of David N. Clark of the same town, an energietic old gentleman now in his 83d year.

United States a Hop Country.

The United States now produces more hops than any other country. Of the world's crop of 1,760,000 hundred weight, the United States furnishes 462,000 hundred weight.

FORMS OF SALUTATION.

How Some of the Earth's Population Greet Each Other.

A young man was drinking soda water in a pharmacy when a sailor entered.

"Hello, Bill," said the young man.

"Why, hello, Cad," exclaimed the sailor, and, approaching his friend, he patted him on the stomach.

"That's a funny thing to do, Bill," said the young man, and he regarded the strokes of the other's hand, puzzled.

"That is the handshake of the Mariana Islanders," said the sailor. "Where we shake hands they stroke the stomach."

He ordered a strawberry sundae and resumed:

"Old man I've seen the handshake of every nation on the globe. The Zambesi people pat the back of your thumb. The Gonds pulls your ears. In certain very hot countries, like New Guinea, they sprinkle you with a little water. On the Sandwich Island they rub noses with you inflating the chest, compressing the lips and distending the nostrils, they brush noses against yours for a minute or more.

"We, of course, shake hands. What is the origin of the handshake? Some say it arose in a struggle—the struggle that, when two persons met in the past, each made to kiss the other's hand. You and me, for instance, take hold of hands and I try to bring yours up to my lips to kiss it, while you try to do the same with mine. We resist one another, and our hands rise up and down. They shake. And that, according to some, is the handshake's origin."

Pilgrimage of Russian Peasants.

From all parts of north Russia peasants are traveling on a pilgrimage to an extraordinary hermit. Prokhp Selevitsch, who is known as "the hairy man of Archangel." Five years ago in an access of religious mania, he cut offi all his fingers on his left hand. When he heard that the Russians had suffered misfortune in the Far East he declared that it was the result of their sins, which could be atoned only by a sacrifice offered to Mother Earth. At first he said he did not know the significance of this declaration. But on John the Baptist's day he represented that he had been commanded to "plant himself in the earth and there remain until the unbelievers (meaning the Japanese) were beaten, or until birch leaves sprouted from his fingerless hand." He has accordingly planted himself up to the knees in earth in his hut.

The Wonderful Roentgen Rays.

The real nature of the X-Rays is not yet known, the best authorities wavering between a radiation theory and a material one. They are transmitted through various media with varying degrees of facility, and affect silver salts, are applicable to medical diagnosis; and silver negatives of bones, bullets, etc., which do not transmit the rays readily, in the soft tissues of the bodies, may be produced. This is called skotograph or skiagraph. By interposing the substance to be examined between the crooke's tube and a tube with a diaphragm covered with calcium tungstate, called a fluorescope, the effect is hightened, and the bullets, etc., may be readily observed.

A Very Wise Judge.

A Montgomery County, Penn., judge has rendered an important decision —of especial interest to girls. He has declared that it was not an offense for a girl to sit on her lover's lap, and in charging the jury said: "If every girl in Montgomery County who sits upon her lover's lap were to be judged of ill repute, we should have to blush for our county." That judge is all right.

Victims of Alcohol.

During the last thirty years there died in Europe alone of alcoholism a total of 7,500,000 people. That is more people than were killed in all the wars of the nineteenth century. The authority for these statements is a professor in the University of Denmark, who goes on to show that in Denmark one out of every seven men die between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-two is a victim of alcoholism.—Exchange.

A Reunion of Survivors.

A unique reunion was held in Cohassett, Mass., recently, when Luther Litchfield, aged 81, Joseph B. Bowler, 80, Isaiah Lincoln, 78, Francis M. Lincoln, 77, and Alfred Wood, 73, clasped hands for the first time for 58 years. In 1846, the above named were rescued from the wreck of the fishing schooner Maine, which was run down and sunk in the bay by a steamer bound for Liverpool.

Cow Fed on Dynamite.

Judge F. M. Foote, of Middlebury, Vt., has lost a valuable cow, death being caused by her eating a stick and a half of dynamite. The cow was in his lot where they are getting out stone for the stone crusher, and the workmen left several sticks loose, and the cow got hold of one and was poisoned from the same.

Child Life in Maine.

Out of 200,000 children in Maine there are 70,000 who do not attend school, according to the figures of the factory inspector.

A Magnificinet Specimen.

E. P. Kewick, of Fairfield, Me., has a lemon tree on which there are a number of lemons, one of which measures 10½ inches in circumference.

MEXICAN DOLLAR IN CHINA

The Bankers Stamp it to Guarantee its Genuineness.

USED IN PHILIPPINES.

They Also Stamp the Peso and in Case a Stamped Coin is Found Not Genuine the Last Banker Who Stamped It Must Redeem it for Good Money.

As everybody knows, Mexican dollars circulate in large quantities in the far east, especially in China and the Philippines, where bankers send large quantities of Mexican silver dollars every year.

A year ago a reporter saw one of the Mexican pesos that had been in circulation in China for some time, and was surprised to find it covered with small Chinese characters, like as many seals. This dollar was shown recently to Liang Haun, Chinese minister, who explained the presence of the marks as follows:

"The bankers, of whom there are hundreds in China, who receive Mexican dollars, affix to them their seals to guarantee their legitimacy, and as pezos circulate and go from one bank to another they are being marked by all the banks who receive them. In case the peso proves to be illegal, the banker who sealed it last has to change it for good money and withdraw it from circulation.

"When the pesos are completely covered with seals they are sent back to Mexico to be recoined, the expense being paid by all the bankers whose seals are on the coin. It is in accordance with a recent agreement. But it often happens that dollars, although marked all over their two faces, continue in circulation and are highly esteemed, as the seals are so many guarantees that they are genuine. The decision to seal pesos was taken because illegal coins began to circulate in China."—Mexican Herald.

Standard Time of United States.

Primarily, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus, at 12 noon in Boston (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock a. m., at Denver (mountain time) 10 o'clock a. m. and at San Francisco (Pacific time) 9 o'clock a. m. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster as Salt Lake City and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Eastern Funeral Rites.

Some curious details have just reached Paris concerning the funeral ceremonies of Norodom, the late King of Cambodia. Immediately after death the body was placed on a bed of state, while cannon boomed to warn the populace to shave their heads. Next day the body was embalmed, according to ancient custom; the face was covered with a good mask studded with diamonds and other precious stones; on the head was placed the ancient crown, and even the slippers on the feet glistened with rare jewels. Then the body was placed in a kneeling posture, and encased in an upright sheath of gold, and was sealed up in a massive casket of solid gold. Thus it will remain in the throne room, with bronzes praying night and day until the completion of the sanctuary in which the body will be cremated. Only after this ceremony will the new king be crowned.—London Globe.

Guinea-Pig Psychology.

"The Psychology of a Guinea Pig" is the name of a paper that represents three years of hard work and has earned the author, a University of Chicago girl, the highest degress offered by Dr. Harper's schools. Miss Jessie Allen, a student of neurology at the university, wrote the thesis about the guinea pig, and as a result of her efforts will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy at the coming university convocation, June 14th.

Growth of Electric Traction.

The electric railroads last year carried three times the population of the world. The car ran three times the distance between the earth and the sun. The capital invested is twice as much as the United States bonded debt, and the gross earnings are $250,000,000. Taxes are paid amounting to $13,000,000.

SQUIRES IN THE SOUTH.

Title, Once Acquired by a Citizen, Is Carried to the Grave.

"The title of squire, which is rarely heard in the north, is still in vogue in the south. When a man is elected justice of the peace in Dixie he is squire, and although he may have subsequent titles, his old friends and neighbors always refer to him as squire," said a southern lawyer who is attending the sittings of a New York court for the first time.

He had been introduced to several attorneys as Squire Blank of Alabama, and he was asked by one what the title signified in his case. He said he was elected justice of the peace in his town in Alabama at the close of the civil war, and although he has been a state senator from his district several times, and is a major in a military organization, he is still squire.

"Our people," he continued, "are given to tacking a title to any citizen who is at all active in politics, but they have a sort of reverence for the old English esquire, which they abbreviate by eliminating the first letter.

"I know a man who refused to be a candidate for the office of justice of the peace simply because he would have had to give up his professional title if he had been elected. He was a retired physician. He said he preferred to live and die as a doctor.

"In some of the old graveyards in the south one may find the title squire carved on the headstones which mark the resting place of the man who in life was a justice of the peace.

"It becomes second nature to the man who has the title to introduce himself, where it becomes necessary, as Squire So-and-so. A man with any other title, except that of doctor, would not do so; but to say 'I am Squire Blank is not considered bad form in the best society.—New York Sun.

No Tramps in Germany.

To-day the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German state recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old or feeble the state pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for two cents—we pay five. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts, and many other features which soften poverty—although they may not remove it.

The corollary to this is that the emperor permits no tramps to terrorize his highways. The police are organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become of late years almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the would-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.—National Magazine.

Bookkeeping.

"The science of bookkeeping and accounting has improved very greatly in the past few years," said Mr. Fisher. "It is getting to be exact and precise through the loose leaf ledgers and card indexes and costing systems and so forth. Years ago the manufacturers of different articles never took the trouble to find out absolutely the cost of producing the different goods. They knew how much the entire cost of running their business was and roughly figured the amount that they would have to receive to make any money, but now, under the costing system, every article manufactured is figured down to a fine point so that manufacturers know just what they can sell it for and make a profit. The science of bokkeeping has practically eliminated all guesswork in business."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Watch's Strange Hiding Place.

John Manson, railroad fireman, lost his watch a year ago while working on engine 8803, in Lancaster, O. Since then he has worked on several different engines, but the other day, while on No. 8803 again, the hose connecting the tank and engine became clogged, and, when unjointed, his watch fell out. He wound it up and the watch began to run.

A Royal Hotel Keeper.

The only royal hotel-keeper in Europe is the King of Wurtemberg. When Peter the Great was traveling incognito through Europe he refused to stay anywhere but at an inn. To circumvent this whim the then King of Wurtemberg put a tavern sign outside one of the royal palaces and, dressed as an innkeeper, himself welcomed the Czar.

This monarch's descendants have been in "the trade" ever since, and the present King owns two large hotels, from which he derives about $50,000 a year.

Tariff on Autos in Paris.

Since 1896 automobile carriages have been allowed to stand in the streets of Paris under the same conditions as cabs and other vehicles plying for hire, but no official tariff has up to the present been fixed. The Prefect of the Seine has now appointed a commission which will undertake the work of arranging a special tariff to be applied to these vehicles.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 18, 1905

Secretary Taft, by a perfectly proper interpretation of his duty under the law, has raised a howl from the stand patters of which he is not likely to hear the end for many months. The Secretary has decided that, in the absence of any enactment by Congress, it is the duty of the Panama Canal Commission to purchase the machinery and supplies for the Canal where they can be bought the cheapest. In other words, American manufacturers must meet the Europeans in open competition and must bid as low as their foreign competitors or their bids will be rejected. This decision was reached after it had been fully discussed at a luncheon which the President gave to the Commissioners on their last day in Washington and at a conference which the Commissioners then had with the Secretary of War.

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The importance of this decision is manifest when some of the figures are stated. For instance, the Commission has been for some time seeking to buy two ships for the transportation of material between New York and Colon. They wanted ships of 6,900 tons burthen and the price in this country for the two was $1,400,000 whereas identical ships could be bought abroad for $750,000. Moreover, strange as it may seem, the foreign ships offered for $750,000 were constructed of American steel plate manufactured by the Steel Trust but sold to the foreign ship-builders at $7 or $8 a ton less than the Trust would sell the same plates to Americans.

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Another important item furnishes a striking illustration. The Commission has determined to relay the track of the Panama Railway with heavier rails and to double track the road. The rails for this purpose can be bought abroad for $20 a ton, but if they are bought in this country the Trust will charge the domestic price of $33 a ton. The rails bought abroad would also be manufactured by the Steel Trust in their Pittsburg mills. Of course it is probable that, if the President has the courage to adhere to the policy mapped out by himself and his Secretary of War, the American Steel Trust will sell the rails, steel cars, and similar materials to the Commission, but it will be compelled to give the same discount that it now gives to foreign purchasers.

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The argument of those who strongly favor the policy of the Secretary of War is that the Panama Canal is a great patriotic undertaking, to cost an immense sum of money, and that with the utmost possible economy it will be an expensive enterprise; that being of at least a semi-philanthropic character it ought to be relieved of the tariff tax and built as economically as possible. The estimates and bids which the Commission has already received indicate that not less than 50 per cent can be saved by compelling American manufacturers to compete against the European manufacturers and that without injuring the American manufacturers, for the tariff is ample to secure for them a monopoly of the American market and the Panama Canal is an extraordinary enterprise undertaken outside the United States.

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Of course no manufacturer is willing to accept this view of the situation. They, one and all, insist that "the American people are going to build the canal and should have the benefit of the trade which the construction of the canal creates." They apparently forget that it has all got to come out of the pockets of the American people anyway, and that if they are subjected to extra taxation in order that double prices may be paid to American manufacturers it is certain to be the manufacturers, the Steel Trust, et al., which will profit by the increase at the expense of the unfortunate people for whom the Steel Trust and other trusts are always so solicitous.

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When it is appreciated that the Panama Canal, before it is completed, will cost the people of the United States approximately $200,000,000 or an average of $2.50 for every man, woman and child in the country, it is probable that most people will rise up and call Secretary Taft blessed for adopting a policy which promises to save a considerable percentage of the expense, but in the meantime the stand-patters and the protected industries are muttering deep thunder and are sending protests to the White House by the bushel, while the stand-pat Secretary of the Treasury is writhing in his mahogony chair. The beauty of the situation is that even if Congress enacts a law compelling the purchase of all materials and machinery for the canal in the United States the people will have been taught a great object lesson by the action of Secretary Taft and one that it will be difficult for the protectionists to efface.

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The administration is deep in the mire of the Bowen-Loomis scandal and promises to go to the bottom. If it does it will probably result in some extremely interesting reading for the public and may result in severing the connection of both men from diplomatic service. It is impossible accurately to judge of the out come as yet, but Secretary Taft has taken hold of it in a manner which indicates that he means business and intends to do absolute justice with partiality to no one. The most serious of the charges against Secretary Loomis concerns the check for $10,000 which he acknowledges that he received from the Asphalt Company. His defence is that it was merely an exchange, he giving his check on a Venezuelan bank for a like amount in return. When the charges were first brought to the attention of the President Avery D. Andrews informed President Roosevelt that this statement was true, but the indcations now are that Secretary Loomis will be called upon to produce the cancelled check which he gave the Trust and which should have come back to him long ere this, or at least to support his statement by a transcript from the books of the bank which cashed the check, showing that end of the transaction.

Sunday May 15th was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great fire at Milton. During the quarter of a century that has passed since the great conflagration, all the evidences have disappeared, and in the places of the 660 buildings that were destroyed, others larger, finer, more modern structures have been erected, notwithstanding the predictions of the pessimistic people that the town would never recover from the blow. Milton is bigger, better and more progressive than it has ever been. It doesn't pay to give much heed to pessimists.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Living Monument.

If we were to assemble all those who have been cured of heart disease by Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and who would to-day be in their graves had not Dr. Miles' been successful in perfecting this wonderful heart specific, they would populate a large city.

What a remarkable record—a breathing, thinking, moving monument, composed of human lives,—that for which every other earthly possession is sacrificed.

The Miles Medical Co. receive thousands of letters from these people like the following:

"I feel indebted to the Dr. Miles' Heart Cure for my life. I desire to call the attention of others suffering as I did to this remarkable remedy for the heart. For a long time I had suffered from shortness of breath after any little exertion, palpitation of the heart; and at times terrible pain in the region of the heart, so serious that I feared that I would some time drop dead upon the street. One day I read one of your circulars, and immediately went to my druggist and purchased two bottles of the Heart Cure, and took it according to directions, with the result that I am entirely cured. Since then I never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends who have heart trouble; in fact I am a traveling advertisment, for I am widely known in this locality."

J. H. BOWMAN,
Manager of Lebanon Democrat, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Wholesome Advice to the Commencement Girl.

You honestly believe that the world needs you—and it does. You think it is hungering and thirsting to make use of your gifts—and it is. But not in just the way you have pictured in your thesis and in the bosom of your admiring family. The world will make use of you after its own fashion, and the grooming process will test your courage This is a practical age, and you must meet its needs in a practical, thoroughgoing way, far removed from the flowery periods of your commencement-day essay. The big world, particularly the business end of it, holds work for you to do, work for which it will pay you good returns in money, in ambitions realized and in the happiness which comes only with congenial occupation. But it matters not wether you hail from the business college, the high school or the university, you must accept the inevitable and serve your apprenticeship in this exacting arena of commerce.

The merchant who is looking for clerks will not ask you what your graduation average was, but whether you can sell his goods. The lawyer who wants a confidential secretary will be mildly interested in the fact that you ranked first, second or third in your class, and were its most popular member, its president or its historian; but if you can take one hundred and fifty words a minute, transcribe your stenographic notes accurately, report for your duties each morning at 9 A. M., rain or shine, and seal your lips on all his affairs, he will forgive your college education and pronounce you an A-1 employee.—ANNA S. RICHARDSON in *Woman's Home Companion* for June.

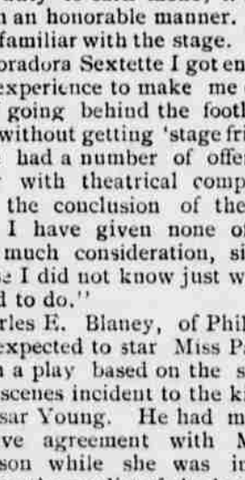
Will Return to the Stage.

Nan Patterson to Receive $2000 a Week.

Nan Patterson will go on the stage. Last week in Philadelphia she signed a contract with Jules Hurtig to appear at Hurtig & Seamans' music hall in New York next Monday. She will head the "Lu Lu Girls," and her salary will be $2,000 a week, it is said. That is as much or more than the average successful prima donna receives. But while it is announced that Miss Patterson will receive $2,000 a week, those in a position to know declare that her salary will be just half that sum.

"I did not, at first, expect to go on the stage, said Nan to a newspaper reporter. Now, however, it is different. My father is ill, and it is my duty to earn money if I can do it in an honorable manner. I am not unfamiliar with the stage. With the Floradora Sextette I got enough stage experience to make me capable of going behind the footlights again without getting 'stage fright.' I have had a number of offers to appear with theatrical companies since the conclusion of the last trial. I have given none of the others much consideration, simply because I did not know just what I wanted to do."

Charles E. Blaney, of Philadelphia, expected to star Miss Patterson in a play based on the sensational scenes incident to the killing of Caesar Young. He had made a tentative agreement with Miss Patterson while she was in jail awaiting the verdict of the last jury which tried her. Stair & Havelin unexpectedly put an end to Mr. Blaney's by refusing to book the play in the popular price houses of the country. Both Keith and Proctor refused to give her vaudeville engagements in their theatres.



For Your Protection

we place this label on every package of Scott's Emulsion. The man with a fish on his back is our trade-mark, and it is a guarantee that Scott's Emulsion will do all that is claimed for it. Nothing better for lung, throat or bronchial troubles in infant or adult. Scott's Emulsion is one of the greatest flesh-builders known to the medical world.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

Penna Railroad Company Exonerated From Any Blame for Disaster.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict exonerating the Penna Railroad Company from any blame for the disastrous wreck at South Harrisburg, in which twenty-two lives were lost and more than one hundred were injured.

Following is the jury's verdict:

"We find as a fact that the railroad company and its employes were not guilty of any negligence by reason of which the accident occurred; that, from the testimony, the rules of the company with regard to the flagging of trains and the stoppage of trains were strictly observed, and the company and its employes are to be commended for their actions after the accident in taking care of the wounded and distressed; that the cause of the accident was the result of applying the air brakes to the freight train in order to stop it so that it would not collide with the shifting engine and train which were on the east bound freight tracks on which engine No. 2,188, together with its train and crew, was going eastward on the morning of the accident; the shitting crew, with its train, was properly on this track, and the crew of this train were performing the duties, and, so far as the jury can learn, were guilty of no negligence on their part; the train was standing on the same track on which the train drawn by engine No. 2,188 was going eastward; that, by reason of applying the air on the freight train, two cars of said freight train, Nos. 35 and 36 from the engine No. 2,188, the car No. 36 being loaded with twenty thousand pounds of Rock Chief blasting powder, commonly known as Judson powder, which according to the testimony before us, is a low grade explosive, consigned to H. S. Kerbaugh & Co., at Columbia, Pa., and car No. 35 being loaded with steel billets, were thrown from the freight track over on to the west bound passenger track of the said company.

Just at this time, the passenger train, whose wreck caused the death of the aforesaid people, known as second No. 19, and also as the Cleveland and Cincinnati Express, was going westward, and ran into the two derailed freight cars, and the fire from the engine of the passenger train, so far as the jury can ascertain, set fire to the powder and caused a terrible explosion, which, together with fire which came from some other unknown source, burned all passenger coaches, including the Pullman cars.

Under the evidence submitted to us it would have been impossible for any human agency to have stopped the passenger train on its westward way from running into the freight cars, because it was due just at that time, and every effort was made to flag all trains in both directions from the wreck as soon as any of the employes knew anything was wrong.

From the evidences submitted to the jury we find that the freight train drawn by engine No. 2188 consisted of 68 cars, the first 34 cars from the engine were cars whose brakes were controlled with the air system of the Pennsylvania railroad and the rear 34 cars of the train had nothing but the hand brakes to control, so that the two cars that were thrown from the track over on the west bound passenger track were the first two cars not controlled by the air brakes.

The jury has been informed that the law of Congress requires that railroad trains be equipped in this way, fifty per cent. of air brakes on all freight trains, and it was in compliance with this law that the freight train drawn by engine No. 2188 was made up

The terrible results of this accident and the frequency with which similar accidents have been occurring throughout the country, we sincerely hope will lead the proper authorities to a careful investigation as to the proper method of regulating brakes on freight cars."

Where to Spend the Summer.

The 1905 edition of "Pleasant Places on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway" is now ready for distribution.

It is a neat booklet with a brief description of the summer resorts on the line of the Railway from the Seashore to the Mountains, within easy reach of Philadelphia, with rates of fare, etc., and a concise list of the Hotels and Boarding Houses at each place, price of board and Post Office Address, giving valuable information to those seeking summer quarters. There is also a list of the Picnic Grounds suitable for a day's outing.

It can be procured at the principal ticket offices of the Company or will be mailed to any address upon receipt of a two-cent stamp by Edson J. Weeks, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Klines Grove.....	f 6 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Wolverton	f 6 58	f 10 06	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run.....	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville.....} Danville .....}	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Boyd.....	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 54
Roaring Creek.....	f 7 23	f 10 28	2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa.....Arrive	7 33	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa.....Leave	‡ 7 33	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 37	‡ 6 08
East Bloomsburg. } Bloomsburg.....}	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Espy Ferry.....	f 7 44	f 10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck....Arrive} Berwick.....}	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Nescopeck .....Leave	‡ 8 04	‡ 11 05	‡ 3 05	‡ 6 40
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua.....} Sickshinny.....}	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke.....	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood.....	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....} Mocanaqua.....}	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill.....	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick..... } Nescopeck....Leave}	‡ 8 09	‡ 11 26	‡ 3 42	‡ 7 00
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	8 29	.....	f 4 03	f 7 30
Bloomsburg.....} East Bloomsburg...}	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd.....	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville .....} South Danville.....}	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run.....	f 9 05	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton.....	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Klines Grove.....	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 16
Sunbury.....Arrive	‡ 9 25	‡ 12 30	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows: For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 1.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Jud ction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.06 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:10 p. m. Lcl.	4:15 p.m. Ex (90 Minutes)
9:30 a. m. Ex.	5:30 p. m Exp.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m. Ex.
4:01 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	8:50 a. m. Exp.	1:40 p. m. Ex. (Sat. only)
5:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes)	1:40 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	4:20 p. m Ex.
ATLANTIC CITY	SUNDAYS.	5:30 p. m. Lcl
6:00 a. m. Lcl.	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Exp.	8:00 a. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m. Ex.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
10:00 a. m. Ex. p.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
5:00 p. m. Lcl.		
7:15 p. m Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3902 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

D. G. HACKETT. Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND....	16 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 01	15 34
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	5
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 25	7
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	8
Bloomsburg.....	7 33	10 41	2 33	8
Espy.....	7 38	10 46	2 40	8
Light Ridge.....	7 44	10 51	.....	8
Willow Grove.....	12 55	10 54	.....	8
Briarcreek.....	7 53	10 59	12 53	17
Berwick.....	7 57	11 06	2 58	8
Beach Haven.....	8 05	11 12	3 06	8
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	18
Shickshinny.....	8 24	11 31	3 20	8
Hunlock's.....	8 33	11 39	3 31	17
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 22
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 35	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 26
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 31	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek.....	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 25
Willow Grove.....	18 35	12 05	13 54	8 29
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND...	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904, 12.05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W....	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners.....	f 9 40	f 3 17	f 6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	10 00	f 3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	f 6 14	f 11 09	f 4 56	f 7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	f 6 35	f 11 29	f 5 17	f 7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 32	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 06
Bloom. P & R....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2444 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Capital $100,000 STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
...ns,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
...Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
...r Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
...ing,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012 98
...from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
...and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW. President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsbusg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

A New Reading Order.

The Reading Railway Company has issued a new order to the effect that no men will be employed on the road who are unable to read and write. Applicants for work are supposed to affix their names to their applications for employment, and many apply who are unable to do so, although their verbal answers are generally satisfactory.

BOODLE AND BOOZE.

THE COLUMBIAN has called attention to the manner in which politics is conducted in this county, on several previous occasions. For years the free use of money, and supplying liquor for voters, has been going on in every campaign, commonly known and talked of as openly as though it were perfectly legitimate, until it has come to be expected of every candidate for every office; and the man who does not come up to those requirements stands but little show for success. The seeker for public office who is not willing to risk the penalty of a thousand dollars fine, and a year in jail, is not in it, so to speak. Such a condition of things is most deplorable, and is an alarming menace to our American system of government by the people.

There is a gang of "bums" in Bloomsburg who for the past month have made a business of standing on the street corners and around the saloons every day from six o'clock in the morning until all hopes of meeting a candidate have faded, or until they have succeeded so well that they can no longer stand. They "go a-fishin' for suckers," and frequently catch them. These men are poor, their families are needy, perhaps hungry, but they will not work when it is offered them at good wages. One of them recently told the writer that he "couldn't afford to work now, as he might miss a candidate." Strange as it may seem, this class of men, to be found in every town, succeed in getting both boodle and booze from many men, some of whom would never stoop to such a thing except for the fact that he is a candidate, and is afraid to refuse for fear he will lose some votes. The political influence of these bums is nothing, and a purchase of their votes never holds over night.

We are credibly informed of one man in Bloomsburg who boasts that he has received ten dollars from each of two candidates for the same office, and intends to work a third one for the same amount, but will vote and use his influence on the day of primary election for the fourth.

The boodle system of canvassing is ruinous to candidates financially, and utterly demoralizing to the voters and to the party. Some years ago there were men interested in politics from patriotic motives. There were statesmen who were actuated in all their endeavors by a love of country and a desire to benefit their fellow men. Now such a man is a rare bird. There are some such, but they are few and far between. Now you can't get a man to act as a primary election officer without paying him, nor to do any other political service until he knows how much there is in it for him. For this condition of things the boodle system is directly responsible. And what we mean by the boodle system is just this: It is the giving of money ostensibly for services to be rendered in getting voters to the polls, while in fact the money is given only as the price of a vote. A candidate goes through a township, handing out money in sums ranging from one to ten dollars, and sometimes more, according to the supposed influence of the recipient. This is unlawful, and may be punished with a heavy penalty. The Act of Assembly on the subject is as follows:

AN ACT.

To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of senators, representatives, state judicial, municipal and county officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the judiciary, or to any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses, as follows, to-wit:

FIRST. For printing and traveling expenses.

SECOND. For dissemination of information to the public.

THIRD. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred, either in person or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing, for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purpose whatever incident to an election; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, of article seven, of the constitution of this commonwealth.

SECTION 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Approved—The 18th day of April A. D. 1874. J. F. HARTRANFT

A violation of this law leads to the further crime of perjury, for every officer must take an oath that he "has not paid money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, or for any corrupt purpose whatever, incident to an election."

There are other things beside the giving of money that are demoralizing. A rumor is current here that a clam-bake was given in one of the upriver townships last Sunday afternoon, in the interest of certain candidates, and that there were nine barrels of beer on the ground. We cannot vouch for this, but are endeavoring to verify it. If true, the candidates concerned in it ought to be beaten to a finish. We don't know who they are, and don't care who they are. It is high time for such things to cease.

The Democratic party in Columbia county has reached its present condition through the boodle system, and through the perfidy of some of its trusted leaders, and we repeat the warning that this paper has sounded on several previous occasions, that unless there is a halt called in our political practices, it will not be many years before our one time large and sure Democratic majority will have dwindled into nothingness. There is a large section of the better element in the party, that is growing almost sufficiently disgusted with the management of the last few years, that may make them cut loose entirely unless there is a change. Away with boodle and booze, and let us get back to honest politics and to pure Democracy.

$300,000 Blaze at Wilkes Barre.

Fire in the Wells building, Wilkes Barre, on Sunday, did $300,000 damage. The firms that lost heaviest were Isaac Long $175,000, Edward Wells $75,000, Christian Walter $30,000, Herman Engle $10,000. Isaac Long has $120,000 insurance, Edward Wells $45,000, Christian Walter $30,000, Herman Engle $5,000.

Among the other losers were Alderman E. H. Chase $500 covered by insurance, Prudential Insurance Co. $5,000, J. L. Poettiger and A. C. Shaw $100 and Home Friendly Insurance Co. $2,000, none of which are insured. The cause is thought to have been due to defective electric light wiring.

Ayer's

When the nerves are weak everything goes wrong. You are tired all the time, easily discouraged, nervous, and irritable. Your cheeks are

Sarsaparilla

pale and your blood is thin. Your doctor says you are threatened with a nervous breakdown. He orders this grand old family medicine.

"For more than 50 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. It is a grand tonic at all times, and a wonderful medicine for impure blood."—D. C. HOLT, West Haven, Conn.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Weak Nerves

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills. Just one pill each night.

PHILADELPHIA'S SHAME.

The councils of Philadelphia have rushed through an ordinance extending the lease of the United Gas Improvement Company for the city gas works for a period of seventy five years. This action was taken in spite of the protests of most of the leading Republican papers, and in the face of mass meetings to denounce the proposed steal, and notwithstanding the fact that a better offer had been made by the Smith syndicate. So strongly are the councilmen dominated by the machine bosses that only fourteen of them dared to vote against the measure.

Philadelphia is the stronghold of Republicanism. For years past it has counted up majorities of many thousands. That very many of these votes were fraudulent, cast by imported repeaters on names registered at brothels and speak-easies, has been a matter of common knowledge for many years. Israel Durham is the republican boss of the city, and also of the state. He dictates who shall be Governors and Judges, and United States Senators. He makes his Governor sign ripper bills that are wanted by nobody but the gang and that are intended only to increase the power of that gang. He makes his councilmen pass ordinances that rob the city of millions of dollars. He has grown wealthy at the business. He is one of the leading figures in the gas steal.

Republicanism in Pennsylvania made Is. Durham its leader, and placed in his hands the power to do just what he is doing. Made bold by the success of many daring schemes in the past his machine is now seeking to rob the city that gave it its power. The republican party in the city and state has long profited by the corruption of this machine, and so when the creatures that it has set up on their high pedestals of political power, turns upon the city and robs it of its valuable franchises, Philadelphia has very little reason to expect any sympathy from outside sources. It is the worst governed city in America, and it is so because the people of Philadelphia have permitted it to become so, and have allowed its rotten political methods to prevail because they helped the republican party to roll up its hundreds of thousands majority in the state. Perhaps in time they will awaken from their lethargy and turn the rascals out, but until they do so they will continue to be under the thumb of the political plunderers. Their methods once stole the Presidency of the nation, and the Governorship of this state. What is the steal of the city gas works in comparison with these? To an unbiased outsider Philadelphia appears to be reaping the crop she has sown, and her present tribulation seems to be merely a case of deserved retribution.

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Columbia County that the Primary Election for the purpose of voting to place in nomination, the following candidates to wit:

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Mine Inspector.
One person for County Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for County Auditors

Will be held at the regular polling places (or if such places cannot be obtained then at a place in said district convenient to the regular polling place, which shall be determined by the members of the standing Committee and the election board of such district where the regular polling place cannot be obtained) on Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. The County Convention will be held in the Opere House in Bloomsburg, Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with Art. 2, section 10, of the Democratic Rules of Columbia County.

C. H. DILDINE, Chairman.

Just think of Mr. Rockefeller's rapid accumulation of the long green. Every morning he rises richer by $40,000 than when he retired.

Big Boys' Suits.

We're offering some specially fine values in big boys' suits this week. Prominent in the assortment are the

BLUE SERGE LONG PANTS

suits with double breasted coats; warranted not to fade. These suits ought to bring us $15.00, but the stock on hand is limited and we are going to close them out quickly at $13.50.

Other remarkably good values in light weight two piece suits, mixed goods, stylish and durable, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00.

TOWNSEND'S

OUR SPECIAL THIS WEEK!
ALL 50C. OVERALLS 45C.

White Dress Goods For Graduation Days.

Our stock is in splendid readiness just now. We show the best assortment that the market affords—those made in America and abroad.

India Linens.
At 8c., 10c., 12½c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. a yard.

Persian Lawns.
At 25c., 35c., 45c. and 50 cents a yard.

Silk Finished Persian Lawns.
At 45 cents a yard.

French Nainsooks.
At 40c., 50c., 56c., 60c., 64c. and 75c. a yard.

Chiffonettes.
At 50 cents, 65 cents and 75 cents a yard.

French Lawns.
At 50 cents, 65 cents and 75 cents a yard.

Silk Gauze.
Dotted and plain, at 15c., 25c., 45c. and 50c. a yard

Dotted Swisses.
In four sizes of dots, at 15c., 18c., 22c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 56 cents a yard.

Lace Stripped Swisses.
At 22c., 25c., 30c. and 35 cents a yard.

Fans, Special News.
Gauze Covered and Spangled Fans with white enameled and ivory sticks, at 25c., 29c., 35c., 50c., 98 cents, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 1.98, up to 3.50.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

MEMORIAL DAY IN BLOOMSBURG.

Upon the Tombs of the Heroic Dead, the Wealth of Spring will be Lovingly Laid.

Tuesday next is memorial day. A day sacred to our heroic dead. A day for memory and tears, when a mighty nation will bend above its honored graves, and pay to noble dust the tribute of its love.

The day will be fittingly observed in Bloomsburg by Col. W. H. Ent Post, No. 250 G. A. R. On Sunday, May 28th Comrades will assemble at their hall at 10 o'clock A. M. to attend divine services at the Presbyterian church. Also at 2 o'clock P. M. to attend a patrotic service in the Opera House to be addressed by Hon. Edwin I. Stearns of Philadelphia. Subject: "Christianity follows the flag." All soldiers and sailors invited.

FORENOON—MEMORIAL DAY.

Comrades will meet in their hall at 8 A. M. and start for Almedia Cemetery by trolley at 8:30.

The Post and Sons of Veterans will assist societies, schools and citizens of Espy and Almedia to decorate the graves of fallen heroes after appropriate service.

A detail will be sent to decorate at Vanderslice Cemetery and the new Rosemont Cemetery and all the graves except the circle in the old Rosemont Cemetery, in the forenoon.

AFTERNOON.

Ent Post 550, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and all patriotic societies and fire companies will assemble on North Market Street at 2:00 P. M. sharp. Led by the Buck-Horn Cornet Band the parade will march down Main to West, out West to Third, up Third to Market, up Market to Main, up Main to Town Hall and countermarch back to Centre, up Centre to the Cemetery where the following services will be held:

Prayer by Rev. W. P. Eveland.
Reading, President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, by Wm. C. Johnston, Esq.
G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans Memorial Service.
Music by Buckhorn Cornet Band, during which the graves in the circle will be decorated.
Benediction, Rev. W. P. Eveland.

EVENING.

Memorial Services in the Court House at 7:30 p. m.
Singing, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, by the Audience, led by Harry S. Barton.
Prayer by Rev. W. M. Tinker.
Music, Catch the Step as we did in Days of Old - - - *Selection*
Recitation by Miss Mary A. Corell.
Music, Tenting in the Sunshine, - - - - - *Selection*
Recitation by Miss Thursa Drake.
Memorial Address by J. C. Brown.
Short addresses by Major I. H. Seesholtz, W. C. Johnston and others.
Singing, America, by the Audience, led by Harry S. Barton.

Places of business are requested to close at 1 p. m. and remain closed the balance of the day.

All citizens are requested to decorate their places of business and homes and join in the exercises of the day.

GEO. W. STERNER, Chief Marshal.
W. W. BLACK, Assistant Marshal.

Committee:
M. P. LUTZ,
W. O. HOLMES,
W. R. RINGROSE,
CLARK KRESSLER,
M. C. MCCOLLUM,
W. C HAGENBUCH,
C. S. FORNWALD,

Mrs. Lewis Lodge, died at her home in Jerseyshore Tuesday morning after an illness extending over a period of two years. Her ailment was consumption and she was twenty-four years of age. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brown and formerly resided in Bloomsburg.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Dumont's Minstrels will please you at the Opera House tomorrow evening.

The Wednesday Club was entertained by Miss Stewart at Orangeville yesterday.

William Webb of West Pittston spent a short time in Bloomsburg on Monday.

No man can ever gain a knowledge of the world by studying it from books in a rocking chair.

The Senior Class of the High School will present "A Scrap of Paper" at the Opera House Saturday evening.

Next to the manly and athletic young woman, the effeminate young man known as the "sissy boy" is the worst ever.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

Prof J. G Cope of the Normal Shool is suffering fron a severe cold which he contracted while out trout fiishing last week.

Wyoming Seminary will be here to contest honors with Normal on Saturday. The rivalry is great and the game should be a good one.

The anual convention of the Columbia County Sabbath School Association will be held at Catawissa Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th.

We agree with the fellow who says that it is possible to repair a broken reputation, but you can bet your sweet life that the world will keep its eyes on the spot where the crack was.

A social, under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, will be held in the Union Church at Orangeville on Tuesday evening, May 30th. Admission 10c., including refreshments.

Did you ever get interested in a pair of confiding lovers? Well, it would be all right, but just when they appear the happiest things on earth, they rush off and get married and that spoils it all.

Mace Adkins, of the *Echo* force Shickshinny, was in town a short time Monday afternoon. He played with the Catawissa Band, at the Knights Templar demonstration at Williamsport on Tuesday.

Louis Buckalew, Frank Roys, Thos. Vanderslice, and Boyd Tubbs constitute a party who left Bloomsburg on Sunday for a week's fishing expedition in the trout infested waters of the upper end of the county.

At a meeting of the Bloomsburg High School Alumni held at the residence of Prof. L. P. Sterner, Monday evening, Gerald Gross was elected president, succeeding Boyd F. Maize, whose absence from town made it necessary for him to resign. Mr. Gross is appointing committees and making other arrangements preparatory to the forthcoming banquet of the Association.

Speaking of the singing of the choir in a local church, after the morning service on Sunday, a traveling salesman who was spending the day at the Exchange Hotel, said he attended services in a church some time ago that had a whistling choir. "I don't see" said he, "how the tenor and bass singers ever resist the temptation, when the soprano and alto pucker up their lips.

Are you satisfied with your glasses? You should not be unless they are doing for you all that glasses can do. If you are in doubt I will be glad to advise you without cost.

Henry W. Champlin, M. D.,
OCULIST,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. Y. Shaubach, of East 4th Street, is confined to his home as result of an injury to his eye received while playing basket ball in the Normal Gymnasium Wednesday afternoon.

Neal McNally, the miserable wretch who, after having been given shelter and lodging by C. B. Lutz, of Greenwood township, rose during the night and stole a watch and $7 00 from the man who had befriended him, was apprehended at Shickshinny on Tuesday, by the Chief of Police of that town. He confessed to the theft, but attributed it to the too frequent use of strong drink. He was brought to Berwick and lodged in the lock-up to await a hearing.

M. E. Eyer of Benton, was in town between trains on Tuesday. He was on his way to Shamokin, where he will operate a merry-go-round and photoscope, at Edgewood Park the coming summer. Mr. Eyer has been using the photoscope at Benton the past two weeks. It is a marvelous invention, being a self-operating nickle-in-the slot machine and takes pictures as fast as a person can pose in front of it. It delivers a perfect photograph, neatly framed and finished, in less than one minute, and will operate regardless of the weather, making as perfect a likeness under the electric light as on a bright, sunny day.

Pealer Post Program.

At the regular meeting of Pealer Post G. A. R. No. 435, of Orangeville, May 6, the following arrangements were made:

The memorial sermon will be preached in the Union church May 28, at 2:30 p. m. The following details were appointed by the Com mander for Memorial Day.

McHenry:—Abram Kline, H. C. Bowman, R. S. Oman.

Kitchen:—Sylvester Kitchen, John Lee, Frank Sands.

Ebenezer:—Wm. Kisner, Emanuel Delay, Wilson Albertson.

Canby:—Amos Whitenight, Chester Mason.

Light Street:—J. B. Ammerman, Jos. Miller, John Crawford.

Zion and Stillwater:—J. M. Ammerman, S. J. Harrison, Wm. Unangst, J. P. Creasy, Peter Bogart.

Hidlay:—W. H. Stahl, W. H. Hess, John Coleman.

Jonestown—W. E. Eveland, A. M. Hughes, Frank Jones, Monroe Merkel, Jesse Runyon, Peter Weaver, S. J. Pealer, Benj. Hess.

Please report number of graves decorated.

The services will be held at Orangeville at 2 p. m. All comrades are requested to be present. Clinton Herring Esq., will deliver the address.

PERRY DELONG, Com.
H. C. CONNER, Adjt.

The Bishop's Visit.

Rt. Rev. James H. Darlington, first Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg, will arrive in Bloomsburg on Saturday, with Mrs. Darlington, and they will be the guests of Rev. R. S. Nichols and his mother at the Rectory. The Bishop will officiate at Sunday 7.45 service, and preach at 10:30. The choir has been augmented for the occasion, being assisted by Miss Vollrath of Lancaster, Mrs. John S. Gilbert of Mount Holly, N. J. and Mrs. C. S. VanHorn.

The Archdeaconry of Williamsport will meet in St. Paul's Church on Monday evening, and will continue until Tuesday night. About twenty clergymen are expected. The Woman's Auxiliary will hold a convention on Wednesday. The Bishop and Mrs. Darlington are expected to remain here until Thursday.

There will be public services in the church on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 7:30.

New Superindent.

William J. Terwilliger has been appointed Superintendent of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway, to succeed the late D. G. Hackett. Mr. Terwilliger is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the position, having been assistant Superintendent for some time past. Four years ago he started in as a motorman, and has in this short time worked his way up to the superintendency. There are many things in the conduct of a trolley line that require prompt and intelligent action, and Mr. Terwilliger is fully equal to the requirements of his office.

Colliery Changes Hands.

Jacob Baker has sold his colliery at McCauley, along the Catawissa branch of the Reading to the firm of Yost & Swikins, of Dunmore, who will immediately place the colliery in operation with an increased output. Mr. Baker will remove to Bloomsburg and retire.

PURELY PERSONAL

Mrs. O. R Shuman of Mainville is visiting friends at Kingston.

Roscoe Thurston, editor of the Daily spent Sunday at Sunbury.

Miss. Ida Laubach of Orangeville was the guest of friends in town on Tuesday.

John A. Whitney attended to business matters at Williamsport on Tuesday

A. J. Hummel of Benton was among the up the creek visitors to town on Tuesday.

Harry J. Achenbach and Thos. B. Moore, took in Barnum and Bailey circus at Scranton on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Leopold of Milton, were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Gidding on First Street.

Mrs. I. A. Snyder is at the home of her parents in Northumberland. Her father is critically ill and not expected to live.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

John B. Head, Named as Judicial Candidate, and W. H. Berry for Treasurer.

John B. Head, of Westmoreland county, was yesterday made the single nominee of the Democratic Party for the superior court bench, and William H. Berry, who as Mayor of the City of Chester, has made a name for himself, was nominated for State Treasurer.

The convention was held in the Lyceum Theatre, Harrisburg. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering. Columbia County was honored by the selection of Representative John G. Harman, as temporary chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Harman made a ringing speech, which was in part as follows:

"It must be apparent to the most casual observer, while to the student of public affairs it is a settled conviction, that there is something wrong somehow, somewhere, with existing political conditions in Pennsylvania. The Republican party in the hands of a few men has become a political obligarchy. Intrenched in power and drunk with the joy their fraudulent majorities bring them, they have so managed our affairs of state, compared with which the government of the barbarous becomes respectable. The public will expressed at the polls has been thwarted; the human cry for freedom at the ballot-box has been ignored; the lives of unfortunate public charges jeopardized, while private and public graft has flourished; the public treasury has become the prey of political free-booters; a bulging treasury surplus, wrongly wrung, directly or indirectly from a helpless people, is maintained for political ends; the constitution set at naught, and the passage of questionable legislation by padded roll calls has been openly charged and tacitly admitted.

"I charge that the Republican party has been sinfully wasteful of the people's money. From the comparatively moderate expenditures of recent years for government and other purposes, we have seen our expense account doubled, then trebled and now quadrupled. Every conceivable form of loot and piracy has been resorted to in this assault on the public treasury. Offices have been multiplied, salaries increased; departments and bureaus created at staggering cost, and may we not ask, nay—command, that this unbridled extravagance cease? The system of "State police," destined to become a costly burden upon the taxpayers, as well as a powerful annex of the Republican machine if kept in power, at a first cost of $500,000: the Health and Water Commission bills the cost of which no living man can foretell, are but slight evidence of this madness. Appropriations for private charities and the asylums for the insane have been reduced by the Governor that we may keep within the available funds, but I assert that, however worthy the former, the first duty of the State is to those poor unfortunates it has deprived of liberty."

He was frequently interrupted by applause. J. Thomson Baker of Lewisburg was made the permanent chairman. After some lively tilts over the number of candidates to be nominated for the Superior Court, and the adoption of a platform, the convention adjourned.

MIFFLINVILLE BRIDGE.

County Solicitor Robison, on Tuesday, presented to the Dauphin County Court a petition for the appointment of a Board of Viewers to take into account a site for a new bridge to be built by the State over the Susquehanna at Mifflinville. The court took the papers.

The petition states that the commissioners had awarded a contract to the King bridge company in 1901 but that when the bridge was half completed, in February, 1904, the ice washed away the work and the county authorities offered the steel and other material to the State to carry out the work of erection.

The Attorney General accepted service of the petition before it was presented to the court.

Wash Dress Goods.

You will find the showing of these now wanted Dress Goods is at its height at *The Clark Store* where all the newest styles and materials are now displayed at prices to please all.

Fine Batiste

Our D. M. C. Batiste in the newest effects on fine Sea Island cloth at 15c. yd.

Organde Raye

A new sheer material in choice printings on good cloth. Newest patterns 17c. yd.

Eoltenne

In all the new light shades. 30in wide; looks like silk, 25c. yd.

White Goods

Anything you may want in White Dress Goods for an occasion. Come and see them.

White Mohairs

You will find our showing of these very good. Yet they claim they're scarce. We have them 50c. yd.

Millinery

Anything you may need in Millinery or Millinery Work done of any kind at *The Clark Store.* See our Ladies' and Childrens hats. See the Ladies' hats at 3.50, 5.00 and 7.00.

Neckwear

All the newest neckwear now ready. Some advance styles are now ready.

Silk Organdie

One of the season's most stylish materials. You would almost think the flowers were laid on the goods so perfect is the printing—plain grounds 40 cents yd.

Printed Swisses

A handsome line of these popular wash goods, all styles 15 cents yd.

Shantung Silk

In the new rough weaves. Handsome goods 50c. yd.

Dotted Swisses.

In all the size dots from pin head to a nickle. All the new plaid and figured swisses from 17c. yd. to 84 cents yd. Also black and white swisses in dots.

Shirt Waist Suits

Our line of Wash Shirt Waist Suits are now ready from 2.00 to 6.50 per suit.

Dress Silks

Do you want a Silk Dress or Waist? If so, see our line. See the 27in changeable Taffetas at 74c., 27in White Habutia Silks 50 and 65 cents. Fancy Silks all kinds.

"Vudor" Porch Shades. Keep your porch cool. See them.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Judge Staples Presided.

At a session of court held Tuesday afternoon and presided over by Judge Staples of Monroe County the following matters were disposed of: Estate of Geo. W. Supplee, Pitition for citation awarded, returnable June 13, at 1.20 P. M.

Auton Schnable sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

In the Matter of the Bloom Poor District, appointment of guardian for Anna Parker a weak minded person, testimony was offered by O. T. Wilson. Isaiah Hagenbuch and Thomas Mc Bride, and A. V. Kressler was appointed guardian.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

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Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

HUGE FLOATING DRY DOCK

Built at Sparrows Point, Md., for Use in the Philippines.

TO BE TOWED 14000 MILES

Cost $124,000, and Is Considered a Good Investment—Can Lift 20,000 Tons—Five Months Required for Trip—Largest Ever Constructed. There Are 2,000,000 Rivets.

The largest floating steel dry dock in the world is nearing completion at the plant of the Maryland Steel Co., at Sparrows Point, Md. It is being built for the United States government, and when finished will be towed 14,000 miles to the Philippines, where it will furnish much-needed docking facilities for American warships on the Asiatic station, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

At the present time the navy has practically no docking accommodations whatever in the Philippines. The Spaniards paid no attention to this very important detail. They constructed a couple of runways into the water at Cavite, on which it was possible to haul up small craft of a few hundred tons displacement. These makeshift facilities have been utilized by our government in docking torpedo boats, but when it becomes necessary to put a cruiser or a battleship into dock for repairs, painting or cleaning, it must be sent to the ports of China or Japan. Excellent docks are maintained at Hongkong and Nagasaki.

The floating steel dock is the cheapest of all ship basins. It would have cost the government about $1,500,000 to construct a modern stone or concrete dock in the Philippines. The floating affair that is now being finished will cost only $124,000, yet it will answer all the purposes of the best and most expensive granite dock. It is a mammoth structure, with a lifting capacity of 20,000 tons. A comparison of its power with similar docks shows that it is the king of them all. The next largest dock in the world is that at New Orleans, which has a lifting capacity of 17,000 tons. It was built for the naval station at that place, because the rapid currents of the Mississippi render the construction of a graving dock impracticable. The Spanish government purchased a floating dock a few years before the war of 1898, and when peace was declared the structure was in the harbor of Havana. Our government generously paid to Spain the sum of $165,000 for the dock, and it is now being used at Pensacola.

The new dock is 500 feet long, with a width of 100 feet between the fenders. It has a freeboard of 11 feet, with 30 feet of water above the keel blocks. It contains 11,000 tons of steel and has 2,000,000 rivets. It will require 120 tons of red lead and linseed oil to paint the dock. The side walls are 42 feet high and have a thickness of 14 feet. This monster structure draws only 6½ feet of water.

The dock is very simply built. It consists of three pontoons, or metal tanks, with two side walls. The center one is 320 feet long, and the end tanks measure 90 feet each in leigth. These pontoons are constructed on the principle of a huge sponge. There are 24 cells in the middle tank, and 8 in each of the others. But instead of cells they are called water tight compartments. From these divisions small pipes run out, leading into a general waterway. They are all connected with an electrical pumping plant, located on one of the side walls.

The pumping system consists of three 24 horizontal, centrifugal pumps. When it is desired to submerge the dock in order to receive a vessel, the valves leading into the water tight compartments are opened. In rushes the water and the pontoons gradually sink. When the required depth has been attained the ship is placed in the proper position over the keel blocks. Blocks and supports are adjusted, and then the pumps are set to work to expel the water from the steel tanks. An electrical device indicates whether the water is being pumped out fast enough and evenly, so that there will be no danger of straining the vessel by lifting one end of the dock higher than the other.

A floating dock will automatically lift a load equal to its own displacement, less its weight. If it is unable to lift the vessel high enough from the water, caisson gates are resorted to. These are inserted at either end of the dock, forming practically a graving dock. The water in the basin is pumped out and everything is clear for the workman to inspect the bottom and sides of the craft. During a series of tests that were made some time since to determine the rapidity with which a vessel could be docked and refloated, a 5,000 ton cruiser was lifted clear of the water and again returned to the water, all in a period of 35 minutes.

One of the great advantages of a floating dock over the graving type is the fact that it can be dismembered and removed from place to place. For instance, if this country were to become involved in a war and the navy was unable to protect the south coast, the dock at Pensacola could be towed to a safe port in the north. Every section of the structure is self-sustaining in the water. Consequently one part after another can be taken off, docked on the remaining parts, cleaned, overhauled and replaced, so that in a few days the whole can be painted, repaired and put into first-class shape.

WORTH MEASURED BY MONEY.

Dangerous Mercenary Spirit That Is Permeating American Life.

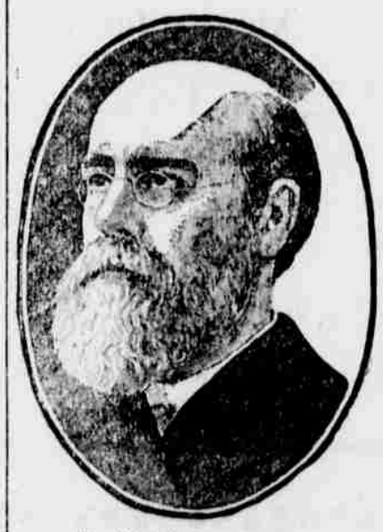
It is too much the fashion in this country of rapidly developing wealth to measure success by a mercenary standard, to estimate the worth and abilities of men by the amount of money they accumulate, drawing a contrast between the kind of men who once attracted attention on the streets of New York and those who are now pointed out as the important personages, Father Ducey says:

"Today the question is: 'Do you see that man across the street? Well, he is worth $50,000,000. Do you see that man behind him? He is worth $100,000,000—made last week in Wall street.' It is old money bags on all sides. Never is the man of intellect, the savant, the critic, the litterateur pointed out in public. The question about the lawyer, the doctor, even the clergyman, of today is: 'What fee did he get? Lawyer So-and-So got $100,000 for obtaining Mrs. Blank's divorce. Dr. So-and-So got $50,000 for a vermiform appendix operation.' Never an allusion to the learning of the lawyer or the skill of the surgeon in the operation. Even priests of God talk about the income of the parish instead of the influence they are wielding."

The spirit of materialism seems to be uppermost. Commercialism is the altar at which there is too much ardent worship. The developer of wealth is useful; the mere money getting is of little benefit to anybody, and is in no sense an inspiring picture or a model to be imitated. Recently Dr. Hadley of Yale declared:

"There is no danger that the country will even feel the lack of money makers. What we do need to fear is the possibility of a lack of public spirited men who think not of themselves first. History, whatever is studied in school, is intended to broaden the mind and sympathies. This spirit is growing in this country. We want men who stand for ideals, who make life worth living."

We believe this spirit is growing—will grow as we grow older as a nation and as civilization advances. We are living and have been living in a period of wealth-developing, of money making, of industrialism and commercialism in which have grown up colossal fortunes through the development of the enormous natural advantages of this wonderful country. In such a period of industrialism success is apt to be measured by individual wealth or earning capacity. But we shall come more and more to understand and appreciate the true standard; to estimate men, not in dollars and cents, but according to their real worth. The world's greatest benefactors have been men who lived and died poor in material wealth. The scholar, the patriot, the statesman, the artist, the scientist, the teacher, the moral exemplar, these in the greatness of their work make the mere money grubber seem meanly small. There is too much worship of wealth, but it is not universal, and wealth itself is poor and feeble as compared with the power of thought and the spirit which moves men to work toward the highest human ideals.



Dr. Washington Gladden,
National Moderator of the Congregational church, who scores the acceptance by the Baptists of the gift of $100,000 from John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate.

Professional Dog Walkers.

The "professional" dog walker, with a badge, is very much in evidence on the fashionable thoroughfares these fine spring days. If anybody stops him and asks him about the animal he is temporarily associated with he answers civilly. The other day a man crossing Madison Square saw another man in tow of his fine collie.

"See here," he exclaimed, "where did you get that dog?"

The man showed his badge and said he was taking the dog out for an airing from a certain house and was getting 30 cents an hour for doing it. An additional 10 cents each hour that the woman who sent him out with the dog would have to pay went to the agency that employed him.

The various women's exchanges report a good demand for these dog walkers. Women who own little tootsie-wootsies that have been more or less cooped up all winter send them out for a daily airing as soon as the fine weather comes. Of course, they wouldn't trust their doggies to any man who came along looking for a job, but the dog walkers they can get by going to the telephone and notifying an agency are reliable. So far as is known, women have not yet invaded this "profession."

"ENGAGED"

"She's engaged again," remarked Polly, nodding her head at the auburn-haired Downing girl, who went sailing by in Abbingdon Dare's new cart.

"It's his fifth or sixth trial, too, isn't it?" I asked, shaking out the reins and tucking the rugs under Polly's infinitesimal toes. "Some people never get serious."

Polly looked meditative.

"Well," she remarked, jabbing the pin into her hat more securely, "that depends on what you mean by 'serious.' An engagement may be serious without ending in matrimony."

"Serious for the one who gets left?" I asked, snapping the whip viciously over the back of the roan.

"Nonsense! One always means to be married when one gets engaged. That's what makes it an engagement. Otherwise it would be merely—er—that is—"

"Merely what?" I inquired, looking up sidewise under Polly's hat.

"Oh, a flirtation, or an 'affair.' But a real bonafide engagement is nothing more or less than a dress rehearsal for matrimony. Sometimes the original rehearsing company are married at once; but generally the leading man and the leading lady are changed several times before you can find two who just fit the opposing roles."

"Why, Polly Lee, I'm surprised. I suppose all your engagements have proved invaluable experience. Doubtless even this one, with me as leading man, is proving—"

"Invaluable experience," acquiesced Polly, nodding her feathers; "oh, yes; invaluable. I've learned everything about the stage business of managing a man since I became engaged to you. For instance, before then, I used to take the center of the stage on every occasion. I'd let a man sit like a groom or an understudy beside me all afternoon, while I displayed my accomplishments as a whip instead of letting him show off with a four-in-hand or a tandem, while I played the part of limelight and kept up with the applause. Why, what are you whipping that horse for?"

"Was I?" I snapped, a bit startled. It was the off horse, and it struck me that he was more off than usual that afternoon.

"I was wondering," I snapped, "how many rehearsals it took to make you so letter perfect—I mean how many rehearsals before you graduated at my expense."

"I haven't graduated yet," remarked Polly.

I jumped. "Oh!"

"The commencement exercises don't commence until you go to the altar. That is when the rehearsals end and the curtain rolls up and the tragedy or the comedy or the melodrama begins in real earnest."

"Won't you set the date for the commencement exercises, Polly?" I pleaded softly.

"Have you no regard for etiquette, Mr. Heavyfeather?" remarked Polly. "That was Mrs. Gadsby Victoria, and she saw you."

"Saw me what?"

"Saw you looking at me that way and trying to get hold of my hand."

"I didn't!" I said indignantly and ambiguously.

"A girl's first rehearsal for matrimony," went on Polly, ignoring me, "usually takes place when she is about seventeen. She is exactly like a young actress making her debut in Juliet. She plays with fire, but without poise or method. She rants and rages and overdoes. There is nothing subtle about her. If she should marry the man that she thinks at that time she is madly in love with—"

"Well?" I had to prod Polly, for just then we turned a corner in the circle and the auburn-haired Downing girl and Abbingdon Dare flashed past us, and Polly turned to stare after them.

"Well," she went on, "there would be about as bad a smash-up as there would be if the man who sold you this team of horses hadn't tried them in harness together before he mated them. Now, suppose both of those were off horses."

I smiled comprehendingly.

"It takes several rehearsals to make a girl letter perfect in the little game of matrimony. The first time a girl falls in love all she knows about a man is that he is a good waltzer and wears the proper collars, that his hair curls at the edges, and that he doesn't tread on her frocks."

"Was your first leading man like that, Polly?"

"No—that is—I've forgotten. But they're all alike. The girl who marries her first love has a life lesson before her. It's like taking the leading part in a difficult play at a few moments' notice. She knows as much about handling a man as a small boy does about handling a gun. And a man that is badly handled is like a gun. The first thing he does is to go off—off to another girl."

"Did he do that, Polly?" I said looking at her sympathetically.

"Who" said Polly.

"Your first leading man. He must have been remarkably clever. Was he good looking, and did he ever marry any one?"

Polly looked at me witheringly.

"It's this way, you see," she went on. "A girl gets such a good perspective on a man when she's engaged to him. After she is married she is too close to the footlights to take a rational view of him. She ceases to think then. She merely feels and she is supersensitive to everything he does and says. Now, when you have been engaged a few times you soon learn that what a man has eaten for luncheon has more to do with his temper than the subject of conversation. You learn to keep quiet and play a still part when he is doing anything serious, like reading the political news or strapping a trunk. You can tell an off horse at sight, and if you are an off horse yourself, you choose a conservative nigh horse, or if you are a nigh horse you choose somebody with dash and go.

"You find out whether you were intended for the center of the stage or only to play understudy. You learn to speak your lines properly and follow your cues. If you were destined to play up to a star, you lay in a lot of nice little things to say to him that will encourage him to take the center of the stage and make him feel happy in the limelight. Or if you were born to be leading lady, you learn how to keep your leading man in the background without making him feel his inferiority or resent playing seconds. You find out whether you are capable of managing your own company or whether you need a manager. And yet the average girl frets and pines when she is going through her little rehearsals, like a small girl who is made to practice her musical exercises. She does not realize that every time her heart is broken she is one step nearer marital happiness. Oh, yes, being engaged is a wonderful experience," and Polly sighed as we took another turn about the circle.

"And doesn't the man get any experience, Polly?" I asked as we dashed down the avenue on the homestretch.

"Not a bit. A man never learns by experience, anyhow—"

Just at that moment we came upon Abbingdon Dare and the auburn-haired Downing girl driving slowly home in the new dogcart. We bowed.

"Why," exclaimed Polly, "I didn't know that you knew them."

"The auburn-haired Downing girl," I remarked meekly, "was my first leading lady."

Polly jumped.

"And," I went on, "if our first leading man was as good looking—"

Polly turned and stared after the couple in the dogcart.

"Well," she remakred, thoughtfully, "Abbingdon Dare is rather handsome, they say, and he—"

"What?"

"Was my first leading man."

"There is no accounting for tastes," I remarked.

"None," said Polly. "I hate red hair. —Helen Rowland, in Washington Post.

Patti's Generosity.

Though by no means lacking in business instincts, Mme Adelina Patti is not at all niggardly when it comes to spending money. That she is as big-hearted as she is famous was demonstrated by her courtesy to a fellow-artist in San Francisco, Mme Inez Fabbri-Muller, who at one time was in very straitened circumstances, with a mortgage about to be foreclosed on her home. Mme Patti heard about the troubles that beset her old comrade of the operatic stage, and at once arranged for a benefit. For some reason or other it was impossible to prepare for such an event, and the famous prima donna sent Mme Fabbri-Muller a check for an amount more than sufficient to cancel the mortgage that shadowed her home.—Exchange.

Set His Own Novel.

The late B. L. Farjeon was one of the very few writers who had set up work in type without the medium of manuscript. When the novelist first turned to fiction he was editor and publisher of the Otago Daily Times, which was printed at his own offices at Dunedin, and many of the chapters of his novel, Grif, were transferred direct to type by the late Mr. Farjeon, who was one of the most rapid compositors of his time. He was a firm believer in charms, and attributed much of his good fortune to a New Zealand greenstone, which he wore for many years on his watch chain.—London Tit-Bits.

Giants' Graves.

The cairns or giant graves at Bosau, near Eutin, Germany, are being excavated under the direction of Prof. Knorr of the Kiel Museum of Antiquities. One grave has already been opened up, in which two urns and a gold bracelet twelve centimetres in length were found. A stone grave three metres long and one hundred and seventy centimetres wide, containing a skeleton supposed to be over three thousand years old, was also laid bare. The work is to be continued, as it is supposed that an ancient cemetery or place of sacrifice existed there formerly.

A Strange Sort of Enjoyment.

A "valued contemporary" says: "A certain young lady in our burg is enjoying herself nowadays by cutting her wisdom teeth." This is certainly a very interesting piece of news, and the reporter who turned it in should have his salary raised without more ado. A live, wide-awake reporter, such as this one is bound to be, is of incalculable worth on any newspaper. He is needed over at Meridian.—Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger.

Washing Away the World.

An interesting calculation has recently been made public by the French Academy of Sciences. It is to the effect that, taking into consideration the wear and tear on the solid land by the ocean lashing, river erosion, and wind and weather, the world will, by the end of the year 4,500,000 be completely washed away, and the ocean will roll over the present foundations of our great continents.—Exchange.

For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has sold more largely than any other blood purifier or stomach tonic. Bigger sales today than ever before. Is that not the true *test?* Cures others, why not you? Makes rich red blood. An imitation of nature's method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alterative extract of herbs and roots, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, rundown, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

No matter how powerful the intellect or the resources of intellectual power, it must be backed up by physical force. Every day the youth or man must manufacture a pint of rich, arterial blood, that is pure, stimulating to the brain, and that can rebuild the tissues that were destroyed in yesterday's work.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Fishing on Sunday.

It Will Cost $25 to Indulge in This Delightful Sport on the Lord's Day.

The superior court has handed down a decision that settles a question which has given rise to a wide difference of opinion recently. By some it has been held that there was no law that prevented fishing on Sunday except the so-called "Blue Laws" of 1798. Others have held that provisions and penalties of the game laws of 1878 in regard to Sunday fishing are still in force In Wyoming county about a year ago a justice of the peace fined two defendants $25 each for fishing on Sunday. They each tendered $4 and costs and claimed that was the maximum fine that could be imposed. The justice was obdurate and the defendants appealed. Judge Dunham sustained the justice of the peace and the defendants took the case to the superior court, which has just affirmed Judge Dunham's decision.

The Four D's.

Charles Spurgeon once said that there were three great enemies to man—"dirt, debt and the devil." He might have added one more d and included dyspepsia. The evil results of this disease could hardly be exaggerated. It's effects are felt in mind and body, and are as far reaching as the effects of the curse that was laid on the Jackdaw of Rheims which was cursed in "eating and drinking and sleeping, in standing and sitting and lying." The good effects of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are most marked in aggravated and chronic cases of dyspepsia. It enables the stomach glands to secrete the necessary quantity of digestive fluids, and this at once removes that craving or gnawing sensation so common to certain forms of indigestion. It tones and regulates the stomach, invigorates the torpid liver and gives the blood making glands keen assimilative power. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures ninety-eight per cent. of those who use it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are superior to all other laxative medicines when the bowels are obstructed.

When the average small boy thinks of going to work he is undecided whether he would prefer a job in a candy store, an ice cream saloon or a soda water establishment.

ELY'S LIQUID CREAM BALM is an old friend in a new form. It is prepared for the particular benefit of sufferers from nasal catarrh who are used to an atomizer in spraying the diseased membranes. All the healing and soothing properties of Cream Balm are retained in the new preparation. It does not dry up the secretions. Price, including spraying tube, 75 cents. At your druggist's or Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mail it.

If every horse with a fault were knocked in the head, nobody would ride.

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H Giles, of Everett, Pa., I suffered for many years from Kidney and Gravel trouble. The pain from the gravel was simply awful. No physicians or medicines at home did me any good. I finally began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more.

To Exterminate San Jose Scale.

A conference of officials of the state and national departments of agriculture was held at Harrisburg last week, at which it was decided to conduct a series of experiments for the extermination of the San Jose scale and other insect pests in Pennsylvania.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills, called AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-4 4t

Governor Approves New Fish Law.

An Act Passed by the Legislature that Permits Seining for Carp.

The following act passed by the late legislature has been approved by the governor:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful to fish in any of the waters of this Commonwealth from September first until June twentieth, inclusive, in each year, with seine-nets, for carp, suckers and mullets: Provided, That the meshes of said seine-nets shall not be less than four inches in width, or two inches from knot to knot: And provided further, That before any person or persons shall be authorized to catch any carp, suckers or mullets, by means of seienets, he or they shall first give a bond, to the amount of two hundred dollars ($200), that all fish, other than carp, suckers or mullets, shall be immediately returned unharmed to the waters from which taken; the security to be approved by the courts of the county in which the person or persons reside; the same to be forwarded to the Department of Fisheries. Any person or persons who fail to return, immediately, to the waters from which taken any and all fish caught other than carp, suckers and mullets, shall on conviction thereof, have his or their bond declared forfeited by the justice of the peace or magistrate before whom the case is tried; and all nets, boats, and all other appliances used shall be forfeited to the Department of Fisheries; and any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), together with the forfeiture of nets, boats, and all other appliances used, to the Department of Fisheries. The principal sum of the bonds forfeited and the fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be forwarded immediately by the justice of the peace or magistrate before whom each case is tried, through the county treasurer, to the Department of Fisheries, for its use in fish propagation and protection.

Section 2. That the methods of legal procedure, and the disposition of fines and penalties, shall be according to existing acts relating to fish or fishing within this Commonwealth.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Insanity a Divorce Cause.

Governor Pennypackrr Signs a Quietly-Passed Law.

One of the most important and far reaching bills ever introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania in regard to divorces has just become a law through the signature of Governor Pennypacker. The bill establishes insanity as a cause for divorce. Under the new law a woman can readily obtain a divorce from an insane husband, or vice versa.

The bill was introduced in the House by Representative Stroup, of Dauphin, and previous to its introduction the proposed legislation had aroused a storm of comment. In the face of this it was passed quietly and quickly by the Legislature. It was at first common talk that the bill was in the interest of a prominent politician of the western part of the state, but Mr. Stroup denied this emphatically, saying that its purpose was for the good of humanity in general.

With the exception of Florida, Pennsylvania is the only state which grants a divorce upon the allegation of insanity. In the former state the law was enacted to permit Henry M. Flagler, the wealthy oil and railroad man, to obtain a divorce his wife being insane. This excited so much comment throughout the United States that the Florida Legislation took steps to repeal the law at its last session.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

PLAN TO LURE GIRLS AWAY

Young Women Thinking of Honorable Marriage, Victims.

CANNOT STOP PRACTICE

Cadets of East Side Use Schatchens to Aid in Their Crimes—How Marriages Are Arranged—Younger Element Opposes—Schatchen's Word Is Law.

The "cadet" system is a startling reality in the swarming district inhabited by the poor of New York. So numerous have been recent instances of the enticement of girls from their homes in the belief they were going to be married that a warning has been printed in the newspapers of the quarter, and influential citizens have bestirred themselves in an effort to rouse the police.

The ingenuity of those beings who make it their business to prey upon the young and innocent daughters of the poor has prompted them to pervert to their own criminal uses one of the most ancient and best known institutions of the Jews. The schatchen, or matchmaker, has held a peculiar position among his people. He has been the wise man upon whom the office of bringing marriageable young persons together has been bestowed. To be a schatchen a man must be old, or past middle age; he must bear an unblemished character, and, to be successful, he must present a venerable appearance.

Among orthodox adherents to the Jewish faith the mating of the young people is left to the schatchen, and his word is law.

Realizing the invaluable services that a schatchen might perform for them, the "cadets" have sent out among the Jewish people of the east side a number of men—in some cases genuine schatchens who have been corrupted by gifts of money; in others, men, disguised as members of the venerable brethren. The work of these veritable wolves in sheep's clothing is to foist upon a respectable family an unknown youth, to whom their daughter is to be given in marriage. The arrangements are carried forward in the regular manner, and in some instances the marriage ceremony is enacted. Then the girl is taken away to become a slave to some member of this despicable class of youths.

Among the poorer and more ignorant families the mock schatchens have been more successful. Fathers with marriageable daughters have welcomed the imposters, and exerted their influence toward the sham matchmaker's success. Their designs have been almost invariably successful in homes where a daughter has reached the age of 23 or 24 years without having been married. "Old maid-hood" is considered by the Yiddish people as a deep disgrace. Almost any alternative is believed to be preferable.

"It has been the custom from time immemorial for certain men of the Jewish faith to take upon themselves the work of mating the young people of their particular clan. These men are sometimes rabbis, sometimes laymen of importance. In this country the type of 'schatchen' may have degenerated somewhat, but as to that I cannot say positively.

"As it exists in this country, the custom is somewhat as follows: A schatchen knows a family who has a daughter of marriageable age. He knows of another family in which there is an unmarried son. He knows that family No. 1 is anxious to have their daughter married."

The younger element is opposed to the schatchen. To this revolutionary faction the matchmaker of their fathers is odious. The customs of the country of their adoption are taking root, and they demand the right to choose their own husbands and wives. The latest device of the "cadets," and the fear which it is engendering in the hearts of their elders, is welcome to these revolutionists. They hope to see the ancient matchmaker relegated to instant oblivion.

"The trouble with the schatchens in this country," said a charity worker in the east side to a Globe reporter, "is that their existence makes it almost impossible for Jewish young people to meet on natural terms. The young men do not call upon the young women at their homes. The schatchen is supposed to perform all the preliminary acts of courtship—at least those which lead up to an intimate acquaintance. He brings a young man into the family of a girl as her possible husband. The girl knows that the introduction is made with the idea that she will love and marry the man to whom she is being introduced. Her former atachments or friendships are not taken into account. Often she knows nothing of the young man, other than that which the schatchen has said concerning him. Nor do her parents know more.

"Absolute reliance is placed upon the sincerity of the matchmaker. If he is an estimable person, all is well. But if, on the other hand, he has been corrupted by designing persons, or if he is an imposter the girl is being sold to unspeakable misery."

Temperance Cause in Quebec.

Archbishop Begin of Quebec, whose zeal for temperance work is well known, has inaugurated a new campaign against the drinking evil. In a circular addressed to his clergy, he calls upon them to make a special study of the best means that should be adopted to stop the progress of alcoholism, and report thereon at the ecclesiastical meetings to be held during the year 1905.

BY-PRODUCTS OF CAMPHOR.

How They Are Obtained from Every Part of the Tree.

Every part of a camphor tree, even to the leaves, contains camphor. The forests are not confined to Formosa alone, but are also found in Japan proper. With the extension of the industry the large areas of this tree have been greatly reduced, though replanting and cultivation are practiced to a considerable extent, a tree requiring 50 years to attain a diameter of one foot.

In Formosa, however, there is still an extensive supply of native forest growth, says the Scientific American, and many huge trees are to be found in regions still unexplored. The supply, therefore, is assured for years to come.

Camphor is found in the form of crystals in the wood tissues and is separated from the crude oil by double distillation. From the first distillation is secured an oxidized product, camphogenotol, the principle of the camphor oils of commerce. The crude camphor is a dark colored substance, fusing at 170 degrees C.

Among the by-products may be mentioned crude camphor oil, which comes out simultaneously with the camphor; white oil, obtained by sublimating the crude oil, and used in the manfacture of soap. Red oil also is obtained from the crude camphor ott, as well as black oil, which is extensively used in the preparation of varnishes. A turpentine is secured from the white oil that is in great demand for medical and industrial purposes. From red oil is obtained the product known as saffrol, employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of perfumery, and also soap; and a disinfectant is also distilled from red oil, after the addition of other substances, claimed to kill the cholera bacillus. Another product is an insecticide, which when mingled with 100 parts of water destroys insects injurious to farm crops.

The annual export of camphor from Japan is about 6,000,000 pounds, three-fourths of which is produced in Formosa, the other fourth coming from Japan proper, chiefly from Kyushu and Shikoku. By a provision of the law of 1903, the sale of camphor produced in Japan is monopolized by the government through a restriction of the sale of crude camphor and camphor oil.

Latest portrait of King Alfonso of Spain. He is 19 years old.

Some Expensive Flowers.

The prices paid for a new variety of rose recently in Paris, when single buds sold for thousands of francs, recall the high figures which tulips once fetched. In Holland in one year the sales aggregated 10,000,000 florins. Holland went tulip mad. The bulbs were quoted on the stock exchange. Ownership in them was divided into shares. Speculators sold them short. At one time more tulips were sold than existed. At Lille a brewer sold his trade and good will in exchange for a bulb, which was thereafter known as the brewery tulip. In Amsterdam a father gave one by way of dower with his child. Thereafter the variety was known as the marriage-of-my-daughter. At Rotterdam a hungry sailor happening on a few mistook them for onions and ate them up. The repast became as famous as Cleopatra's pearls and probably exceeded it in cost. At The Hague a poor fellow managed to raise a black tulip. The rumor of that vegetable marvel spread. Presently he was visited by a deputation from a syndicate. For that ewe lamb of his the deputation offered 1,000 florins, which he refused. He was offered 10,000 florins. Still he refused. Cascades of gold were poured before his resisting eyes Finally, tormented and tempted, he succumbed. There and then the deputation trampled that tulip under their feet. Afterward it appeared that the syndicate had already grown a gem precisely similar, and, unable to bear the idea that a rival existed, had authorized the deputation if needful to offer ten times the amount which it paid.

The Watchword "Abstain."

The English Collegian thus sums up the matter in respect to drink: Grace says, "I abstain from alcoholic drinks because I would excel as a cricketer;" as a walker, Weston says, "Abstain;" as an oarsman, Hanlan says, "Abstain;" as a swimmer, Webb says, "Abstain;" as a missionary, Livingstone says, "Abstain;" as a doctor, Clark says, "Abstain;" as a preacher Farrar says, "Abstain." Asylums, prisons and workhouses repeat the cry of "Abstain."—From Hardy's The Churches and Educated Men (Pilgrim Press).

TO PUSH MORMONISM

Orders Sent Through the West by the Church Authorities.

CONDITIONS AS FOUND

It Is Growing Faster, Perhaps, Than Any Other Church, but Its Rulers Are Not Satisfied—Its Perfect Missionary Organization—Talk of Polygamy Tabooed.

Last year more than 5,000 missionaries were employed in this work and this year the total number assigned will not be less than 7,000.

Most of these recruits are young men, who report to elders, men grown gray in the service of the church. These missionaries bring to the work zeal and earnestness that mean many converts in the course of the year. The perfection of the organization of the church is illustrated by the methods employed in proselyting.

At Salt Lake City and two other points schools are maintained in which the work of personal evangelization is taught. The brightest and best talkers among the younger Mormons are selected for this work. They are specially drilled in the tenets of the faith and are made thoroughly familiar with the Bible and the application of its passage to Mormonism. Before they are sent forth they receive a thorough test and examination.

A campaign is carefully planned from headquarters. Men have previously been sent into various parts of a state to spy out profitable territory. If the investigators disclose a Roman Catholic community or one peopled by Europeans with equally tenacious ideas about religion, little time is spent.

The most favored sections are those where Norwegians, English, Germans, Swedes and emigrants from eastern states predominate. It was early discovered that the emigration to these sections was largely from that class of people which found its means too small in the older settled sections to purchase land at prevailing prices—the homeseekers with small means, in other words.

When a section is favorably reported upon, missionaries are sent there. There is a perfect division of territory, so that no effort is wasted. The missionaries generally travel by twos. Each is garbed in black and carries a Bible in hand or coat pocket. They go up to a house, knock, and when they gain the attention of the occupants proceed to push their work with all of the pertinacity of the veteran book agent. If they receive the slightest encouragement they come again and again.

They are under instructions to pick out thrifty, prosperous and industrious citizens of the middle class, and where possible these receive substantial inducements to join the colonies in the northwest.

These missionaries are careful to state that Mormonism has eschewed the doctrine of polygamy, and they not only do not teach it, but teach against it. The younger Mormons, as a matter of fact, are opposed to polygamy. It has long been recognized as an unnatural condition in a civilized country, and education is making it more repugnant to the younger of both sexes. Many of them refuse to countenance it in any way.

The church organization is so compact that it is possible for it to act quickly, and the mail and telegraph are freely used to transmit edicts. Within two days after President Smith has formulated one, it is in the hands of every Mormon church officer within a radius of 1,000 miles. Discipline is rigorously maintained, and disobedience has met with such prompt punishment that it is rare nowadays.

It is asserted that the Mormon church is growing more rapidly than any other in the world, and all credit is laid to the thorough organization for evangelization. Recruits are coming from all parts of the globe, and the general policy of the church to mass its strength in Utah and adjoining states is still being followed.

Half of the vote in Salt Lake City is cast by Mormons, and in the remainder of the state the church polls 80 per cent of the total. In Idaho nearly a third of the voters are Mormons and this fact has given the leaders there immense political power, since by throwing it one way or the other political control is fixed. There is no fanatical political feeling among Mormons, and they readily obey the order of the church, which has many eminent politicians on its official roll.

The Mormons have a unique way of suppressing jealous and quarrelling wives. When one starts trouble in the household the husband reports the matter to the teacher, who is the ruler of the district. He calls at once upon her, informs her that she must be a good and obedient wife, because no woman can enter the presence of God except through her husband. This is one of Mormonism's strongest tenets. It not only makes old maids scarce in Utah, but keeps divorce at a minimum, since women there, as elsewhere, are the strongest believers in the religion.

Doesn't Need to Talk.

"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family.

"No," replied the baby's disgusted little brother; "the baby doesn't need to talk."

"Doesn't need to talk?"

"No. All the baby has to do is to yell, and it gets everything there is in the house that's worth having."—Tit-Bits.

CLEVER SWINDLE DISCOVERED.

Explained by Police—Merchants be on Lookout

The latest fraud discovered by the police is performed in this way. A man enters a store and buys goods. He tears a check out of his pocket check book and fills out the blank on the local bank in payment, and says he will call for the goods later on. The wise merchant hurries to the bank and is told that the check is worthless, but not until he has first written his name on the back of it and presented it at the cashier's window. The man comes after his goods and is told about the check business. He is considerably indignant, asks for the check and goes over to the bank to see about it. He doesn't come back, but goes to another town and repeats the performance. All the checks turn up after a while in another bank, where he has opened an account under another name and deposited the endorsed checks along with a small amount of money. He checks out the account and the merchants who have written their names on the back of his worthless checks have to settle.

Theatrical Scenes To Influence Jurors

The Supreme Court refused Monday to award a mandamus against the three Judges of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 Philadelphia to compel them to permit Mrs. Rebecca E. Sprenkle to be brought into the court at the next trial of her suit against the Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Company.

Mrs. Sprenkle was awarded $15,000 damages against the company on May 12, 1904, for injuries which she claimed resulted from an unskillful operation. During the trial she was brought into the courtroom on a stretcher, attended by a doctor and a nurse. A new trial was granted the Munyon Company, and counsel asked that Mrs. Sprenkle be kept out of the courtroom, contending that her appearance on a stretcher was a theatrical display which only served to arouse the sympathy of the jury. Judges Biddle, Bregy and Beitler agreed in this, and directed that the woman's depositions be taken so they could be read to the jury when the case is again tried next fall.

Henry J. Scott, counsel for Mrs. Sprenkle in a petition to the Supreme Court, urged that such action was in violation of the woman's constitutional right to appear in open court. The Supreme Court, however, in a per curiam order denied the application without comment.

Author of War Songs Dead.

T. Brigham Bishop, composer of the famed wartime songs, "John Brown's Body" and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," died on Monday of locomotor ataxia, at his home, No. 807 North Sixty-third street, Philadelphia. Mr. Bishop was 70 years old and besides being a musician and composer of over 300 songs, had engaged in photography, stock broking, and as a promoter. Among his best known compositions in addition to the war songs that gave him greatest fame are "Shoo Fly Don't Bother Me," "Kitty Wells," "Leaf By Leaf the Roses Fall," "Pretty As a Picture," "Sweet Evaline," and "On the Down Hill of Life."

There is a Mystery Here.

The mystery of a human hand is now agitating Girardville. While playing along the banks of the Mahanoy Creek on Tuesday afternoon, near Holmesville, some boys discovered the hand of a human being lying in the creek. The flesh was very much discolored but otherwise the member was well preserved due to the chemical action of the sulphur water. It is supposed to be that of a lady as it is very small, and is now in the possession of Deputy Coroner Dr. W. J. Monaghan, who will endeavor to solve the mystery in connection with it.

A Short Session.

A brief session of Court was held Monday morning with Associate Judge William Krickbaum presiding. The only matter considered was an application for the appointment of guardian for Miss Elizabeth Scott, of Fowlersville. Two witnesses were heard, Dr. H. V. Hower of Mifflinville and H. T. Bower, of Fowlersville, after which Judge Krickbaum appointed H. W. Kelchner of Light Street, guardian, and John Scott, of Fowlersville, security.

Will Meet in June.

The convention of the Harrisburg Diocese of the Episcopal Church will be held at Harrisburg, June 13 and 14 in St Stephen's Church. This will be the first meeting of diocesan delegates since the election of a bishop.

New Tenant Law.

An important measure, which affects the relation between landlords and tenants, is the Marsteller act, which has recently become a law. It provides that where a tenant shall hold possession of real estate within this commonwealth either by license or lease oral or written, for any time less than one year, or by the month for an indeterminate time and the immediate landlord of such real estate shall desire to regain possession thereof from such tenant or occupant, he shall serve upon the tenant or adult member of his family a notice in writing demanding that he require such tenant or occupants to deliver to him the possession of the premises so held within thirty days from the day of service thereof; provided that this act shall not be construed authorizing the dispossession of a tenant before the expiration of his or her lease or license.

It has been alleged that suicides are more frequent pending or during a storm. The heavy atmosphere, the gloom or effects of a coming storm depress thousands of people, who are affected in many ways, some only physically—such as the rheumatic, neuralgic, lung, kidney and stomach troubles, while the clearing of sky will cause palliation or alleviation—others mentally. There is no question but the weather has a great deal to do with a person's feelings.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. Being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan.

C. C. EVANS, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Shew, late of Scott township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of R. J. Ruhl and Mark Creasy, executors of James M. Shew, deceased, as shown by their first and partial account, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, said county, on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 2 p. m., at which time all parties interested in, or having claims against said estate may appear and be heard, or otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

FRANK IKELER, Auditor.

5-25 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, on the estate of Mrs. Mary B. Milnes, late of Espy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WILLIAM S. MILNES, 1422 Swetland St. Scranton, Pa. Administrator.

J. G. FREEZE, Atty.

5-25 6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Elvina Hellman, late of Jamison City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of funds in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Hellman deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Andrew L. Fritz on Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Saturday, May 27th 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUBER J. ROBBINS, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

J. M. GWINNER, Centralia, Pa. Administrator.

E. J. FLYNN, Atty.

5-18 6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

WM CHRISMAN, Executor.

4-27 6t*

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
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J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
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J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,003,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,5
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,918	1,021,8
Westchester, N. Y	300,000	1,753,307	429,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
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Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Prohibition Party of Columbia county held their convention at Benton last Saturday. M. P. Lutz of Bloomsburg, called the meeting to order, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Benford of the Benton M. E. Church. R. T. Smith of Benton was chosen chairman, and J. L. John of Millville, secretary.

The following ticket was named: Register and Recorder, T. C. Smith, of Benton; Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, Jesse M. John, of Millville; County Treasurer, Dr. I. L. Edwards, of Benton; Commissioner F. I Bellas, of Scott township, Auditor, W. J. Bidleman, of Bloomsburg. The following were elected delegates to the State Convention: F. I. Bellas, of Light Street; R. T. Smith and wife of Benton; Rev. R. H. Gilbert and Rev. J. C. Grimes, of Berwick; Rev. W. H. Benford, of Benton; E. C. Doty, of Bloomsburg; Rev. F. F. Mayer, of Benton. The members of the State Central Committee appointed were: J. L. John, of Millville; M. P. Lutz, of Bloomsburg; R. T. Smith, of Benton.

Rev. F. F. Mayer, of Benton, was named as county chairman; Rev. W. H. Benford, of Benton, secretary, and M. P. Lutz, of Bloomsburg, treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted.

The Prohibitionists of Columbia county in convention assembled in the Town Hall, at Benton, Pa., May 20th, 1905, acknowledging our responsibility to Almighty God as citizens, make the following declarations:

1. We declare our adherence to the State and National Prohibition party, and the principles announced in their platforms.

2. That we are uncompromisingly committed to the destruction and annihilation of the brewery and distillery, that the saloon with its blighting curses may be wiped out forever.

3. That the Brooks high license law of the state is a complete failure as a beneficiary or reform measure, but on the contrary it is an unmittigated curse.

4. That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the principle of license as set forth in the Brooks law and under which the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic of the state is now being attempted. It is vicious in principle and ineffective in practice and must be removed from the statute books before any true and permanent progress can be made in temperance reform. The only way of securing the removal of any statute inimical to the public health and morals is to secure the election of a party to power pledged to its repeal, and this, as must be evident to all, calls for action by a new party, as there is no reason to hope for help from either the Republican or Democratic parties.

5. That the people may have a more practical hand in the making and administration of the laws, we favor the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

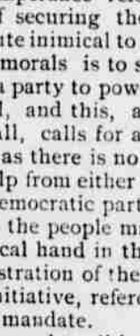
6. We appeal to all loyal Americans to unite with us in the overthrow of the reign of the liquor power, and other evils in the government, that we may live in peace, and leave to our children a better and cleaner government than our fathers left to us.

The Synod.

The General Synod of the Reformed church, in session at Allentown, adopted a plan to raise a permanent fund of $250,000, the income to be applied to the relief of aged ministers and ministers' widows. The home mission board reported that the work had been interfered with by a Hungarian Count.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAIMSTON, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

RUTTER ANSWERS MILLER QUESTIONS

In a Straightforward Way J. C. Rutter, Jr., Answers Frank W. Miller's Campaign Attack—Let the Public Decide Between the Two.

The campaign is now well along and up to within a few days ago the candidates conducted a canvass, free from mud slinging, and it was hoped it would continue so until the finish, Frank W. Miller, of Centralia, candidate for Register and Recorder, could hold out no longer and began a personal attack upon me, thus showing his disposition and true nature and proving by the badly composed article and ridiculous questions, his unfitness to the office to which he aspires.

I take pleasure in submitting my answers to the questions referred to, and ask the public to judge accordingly.

Answer to the first quetsion:—I know, as everyone does who was present at the convention, that Geo. E. Clemens, of Berwick, who was then a prospective candidate for Register and Recorder, got his friend, Dr. Catteral, of the same place to offer a so-called resolution making the said office a two term one. This resolution was not unanimously carried, nor was it offered as an amendment to the Democratic rules. It was simply the expression of the views of a few of the Return Judges in that convention upon the subject, after it had been canvassed by Clemens, Catteral and their friends, and set up for that particular occasion. In other words it was a political trick of Clemen's trying to forestall my candidacy against him. If such a rule had been adopted, or if these people had amended the rules so as to prevent a candidate for Register and Recorder from running for a third term, I would not be a candidate at this time because I believe in upholding the Democratic rules. The best evidence that there is no such rule is that County Chairman C. H. Dildine has accepted my registration fee of $50 and has regularly certified that I am a legal candidate for Register and Recorder according to the rules of the Democratic Party. The voters of Columbia county need not be afraid that Mr. Dildine, the County Chairman, would issue such a certificate if there is any rule to prevent my being a candidate for a third term. This man Miller, who asked the question, knows very well that there is no such rule, and either he or his backer, Associate Judge Krickbaum, only tried to deceive the people into believing that there was such a rule. When a man tries to get votes by such disreputable methods it ought to be notice to the public that he is not fit to be trusted. It was bad enough for Clemens to use a political trick like this, but it is far worse for Miller to still further deceive the people by attempting to create the impression that the rules of the Democratic Party forbid a third term for Register and Recorder, when in truth and fact there isn't the slighest foundation for it.

Answer to the second question:—I was ready and willing to account for all money that came into my hands as treasurer, at the time the resolution was offered and so stated to Dr. Catteral who read the resolution for Clemens. I have been ready ever since, and will take pleasure in making known in public print just where the money went to and who received it, if the County Chairman or Committee desire me to. It is positively not true that $4500.00 or near half that sum ever passed through my hands as treasurer, and Mr. Miller, if he has any sense at all, ought to know that no such sum is ever raised in this county for campaign purposes. And furthermore, I hold receipts to show where the money went, and that I paid the balance over to the County Chairman.

Answer to third question:—My son James Boyd Rutter has not secured a college course at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, at the expense of Uncle Sam, through the erdorsement of Congressman Samuel, and I did not give or agree to give Congressman Samuel anything for any purpose whatever.

Answer to question four.—I fought Hon. E. W. Samuel, Republican candidate for Congress, not only at the polls on the day of election, but through my paper, the Democratic Sentinel, as every one knows who read the Sentinel during that campaign. Furthermore, through the efforts of myself and friends we succeeded in reducing the vote for E. W. Samuel 514, and giving Hon. Henry E. Davis, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 852, being almost 300 votes more than Judge Parker received for President. This don't look as if E. W. Samuel received very much Democratic support, does it?

Answer to question five:—Not one cent. No, I do not, and even if I did it is my own private business and not that of Frank W. Miller or anyone else.

Answer to question six:—The Notary Public business has nothing whatever to do with the Register and Recorder's office, and the county is not entitled to one cent of the fees. As Register and Recorder I receive on an average of about $2000 per year, and the county is not entitled to any of it. If the amount exceeds $2000 then 50 per cent. of the excess, after all expenses are paid, goes to the county. My accounts are examined by an auditor, appointed by the Columbia County Court, and the report of said auditor has been confirmed by said court, as correct each and every year I have held office.

Answer to question seven:—I appointed my sister deputy, first because she was competent, and I believe has served the public to their entire satisfaction. Second—because being a single woman and having to earn her own living, I would be an ungrateful brother to give that place to another when she was able and willing to do the work. No reasonable man can object to the appointment of my sister in preference to a stranger, when the sister needed the employment as much as anyone else. For instance, Prothonotary Terwilliger has his son for his deputy, Sheriff Black has his son Bruce for his deputy and his brother Lemuel for his turnkey. When C. H. Campbell was Register and Recorder he had his daughter as his deputy; C. B. Ent had his cousin Nellie Ent as clerk and G. W. Sterner had his neice as clerk in the same office. What would you do under the same circumstances?

Answer to question eight:—The business of the Democratic Sentinel is my own private affair and does not concern the public, and has nothing to do with the Register and Recorder's office.

Answer to question nine:—Not near as well as it has of many others and especially of Associate Judge William Krickbaum, who has lived off the county for the past thirty-five years or more, and is still in office. I have been in office a little over five years instead of ten years as stated in your question. I never held any other county office and was never a candidate for any other, and I am the only member of the Rutter family that ever ran for public office in this county. Ever since I was elected, as well as before, I have contributed liberally to every campaign, from my own private funds, and have worked for the party night and day, using my paper for the advancement of the Democratic Party always. I have stood at the polls, helped get out the vote, have always been loyal and true to the ticket as nominated, have fought for it ever since I was able to vote. This is more than many of those who are opposing me can say, and the man who asked me this question, which I have reason to believe was William Krickbaum and not Frank W. Miller, knows that he himself, fought for Kinter, the Republican candidate for Prothonotary and for Kurtz the Republican candidate for Associate Judge and has repeatedly deserted the party after being in office many years.

Further comment at this time is not necessary but later on I reserve the privilege of asking Frank W. Miller at least one question.

Respectfully,

J. C. RUTTER, Jr.

John Curran Dead.

John Curran, a former resident of Centralia, died at Philadelphia on Thursday. He has many relatives in Centralia. Interment was made in Philadelphia.

DEATH SUMMONS DAVID G. HACKETT.

[Continued from 1st page.]

Eveland of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. Hemingway of the Presbyterian. The former delivered the address, and a quartette from the M. E. Choir sang several impressive selections. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The pall bearers were W. M. Oglesby and Thos. K. VanDyke, of Harrisburg; Wm. Terwilliger, A. W. Duy, Chas. Traub and Fred Holmes, of town. As a mark of respect, all traffic on the electric railway was suspended, and the employees attended the funeral in a body.

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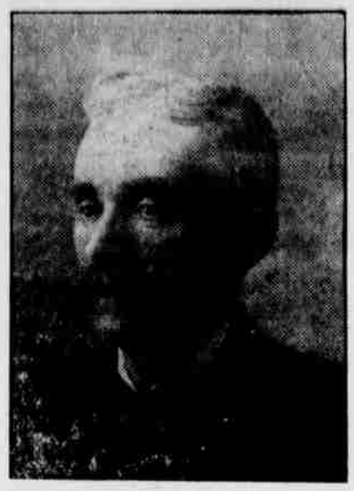

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of Centralia, Pa.

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